The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,235.—New Series.

BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1866.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HOLLAND—February 3rd, at Poona, the wife of Captain S. J. Holland, Assistant Quarter Master General, Poona Division, of a son.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

CROWDY—January 27th, at Otter Factory, Tirhoot, the wife of W. S. Crowdy, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

COTTON—CLOUGH—January 27th, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. John Clough, M. A., brother of the bride, William Gordon Lynch Cotton, C. E., Punjaub, D. P. W., second son of Colonel H. C. Cotton, late Madras Engineers, to Emma, second daughter of the late John Clough, Esq., of Clifton House, York, and Newbold Hall, in the East Riding.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

COLLINS—January 30th, at Madras, the wife of the Rev. R. Collins, of Cottayam, of a son.

ORR—January 27th, at Ootacamund, Mrs. James Edward Orr, of a daughter.

SHAW—January 27th, the wife of Captain D. Shaw, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, of a son.

DEATH.

CORNELIUS—January 25th, at Salem, Timothy Cornelius, Pillay, Deputy Collector in charge of the Treasury, and District Registrar of Salem, aged 39 years and 7 months.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

POTTER—January 26th, at Sirdarpore, Central India, the wife of Dr. Potter, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

KILGOUR—GOODALL—January 17th, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. B. Sharp, Aloysius Richard Kilgour, Telegraph Department, to Louisa Isabella Eliza Goodall.

DEATH.

SMITH—January 19th, at Peshawur, Captain Bruce N. Smith, 24th Regiment, Punjab Infantry, aged 34 years.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf every month as follows, touching at Muscat, at Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd	Leave Bussorah	17th
„ Muscat	7th	„ Bushire	19th
„ Bunder Abbas	9th	„ Bunder Abbas	23rd
„ Bushire	12th	„ Muscat	25th
Arrive Bussorah	14th	Arrive Bombay	28th

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 850 tons, 160 H. P., Dr. McCALLUM, Commander, will be despatched as above on 3rd March.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about 11th and 25th.

Kurrachee on 10th and 25th.

The steam ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 100 H. P., Commander R. TAUNTON, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1	15	Leave Calcutta	1	15
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Masulipatam	6	20
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Madras	10	24
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Colombo		21	„ Colombo		28
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Tuticorin		29
„ Madras	15	30	„ Cochin	16	1
„ Masulipatam	16	1	„ Calicut	16	2*
„ Coconada	17	2	„ Cannanore	17	2†
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Mangalore	18	3
„ Bimlipatam	18	3	„ Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The Company cannot guarantee that the Steamers will always leave the intermediate Ports on the above dates, but every effort will be made to ensure their doing so.

The steam ship "INDIA," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., J. T. LEWIS, Commander, will be despatched as above, on 15th February, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH AND SUEZ, via THE PERSIAN GULF.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers for Muscat, Bunder Abbas and Bushire.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship "AUSTRALIAN," 1500 Tons, 300 H. P., C. C. D. HUTCHESON, Commander, as above, on 15th February.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.		UP STEAMERS.	
Bombay ..Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin ..Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry „	Sunday.	Beypore .. „	Sunday.
Vingorla „	Sunday.	Calicut .. „	Sunday.
Goa „	Monday.	Tellicherry „	Monday.
Carwar „	Monday.	Cannanore „	Monday.
Compta „	Monday.	Mangalore „	Tuesday.
Mangalore „	Tuesday.	Compta .. „	Wednesday.
Cannanore „	Wednesday.	Carwar .. „	Wednesday.
Tellicherry „	Wednesday.	Goa „	Wednesday.
Calicut „	Wednesday.	Vingorla .. „	Thursday.
Beypore „	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry,	Thursday.
Cochin ..Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay ..Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "GENERAL OUTRAM," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 29th January 1865.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer from Bombay to Mandavee on the 1st, 10th and 20th of every month, and from Mandavee to Bombay on the 6th, 16th and 26th of every month:—

Calling at Varavul,
Mangarole,
Pore Bunder,
Dwarka,

each way. For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Manager.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th November 1865.

STEAM TO GOA ONCE A WEEK, CALLING AT HURNEE, UNJUNWELL, JYGHUR, JYTAPORE, AND MALWAN EACH WAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their new and fast paddle wheel Steamer "KARANJAH," every WEDNESDAY, calling at the above Ports each way; and leaving Goa every SATURDAY.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 29th January 1866.

STEAM TO ADEN, HODEIDAH, JEDDA, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship "SIR BARTLE FRERE," as above on the 21st February.

For Freight or Passage (Natives only), apply at the Office of the Company.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

FOR VARAVUL, MANGAROLE, AND POREBUNDER.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer "SIR J. R. CARNAC," Captain S. LOVETT, will leave for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 8 A. M., positively.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a Shipping Order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Company's new First Class Ship "OOMRAWUTTEE," R. BAXTER, Commander, under engagement to sail on the 20th February, has very superior accommodation for Passengers.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

NOTICE.—The new first class Ship "BELLE OF THE SEA," 1,152 tons, Captain HAMMOND, will have quick despatch for Calcutta. For Freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Agents.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class .... £60 } Exclusive of
Second Class .... £35 } Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

An extra Steamer the "MELBOURNE," 1,400 Tons, Captain AULD, will be despatched on or about the 7th February.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(To sail about 12th proximo.)

THE favourite Iron Clipper ship "EVELYN," 1178 tons register, JOHN BOAG, Commander. This fine Vessel has superior accommodation for Passengers and will be despatched as above. For Freight or Passage apply to

Bombay, 30th January 1866. W. NICOL & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
To follow the Oomrawuttee.

THE Iron Ship Company's (Ld.) new and magnificent Ship "HYDRABAD," (considered by competent judges the finest merchant ship afloat), J. HARLEY, R.N.R., Commander, to sail about the 20th March, has very superior accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 5th Feb. 1866.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

THE first class ship "FUTHE SHAW ALLUM," 819 tons, Captain J. G GRANT, will leave immediately for the above Ports. For Freight or Passage apply to

HADJEE JOSEPH NOOR MAHOMED,
Bombay, 3rd February 1866. Sugar Bazaar, Musjid Bunder.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The new Iron Ship "COWASJEE JEHANGHIER," KNIGHT, Commander, will sail about the 25th February. This Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Bombay, 31st January 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

FOR LONDON.

MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship the "RENOWN, being under engagement with H. M.'s Government, will sail on or about the 16th instant. For particulars as to Freight or Passage apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
2nd February 1866. Agents for Captain Taylor.

FOR SALE, by order of the Liquidators of the Oriental Ship Owning Association (Limited), the British iron-built ship "DOLBADERN CASTLE," 989.26 tons Register, built in 1853 at Sunderland, England, classed 12 years A 1 at Lloyds, belonging to the said Association, under charter from Bombay to Rice Port in Burmah in ballast, and from thence to England or the Continent with a Cargo of Rice or other lawful merchandise. For further particulars apply to the Liquidators, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort.

Bombay 19th January 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Swedish Ship *Thetis*, from Hongkong, are requested to send Boats alongside immediately for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which it will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. Consignees are further requested to take notice, that Captain PEYTZ will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

M. G. PEYTZ, Commander.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The General Average Statement, per ship *Oriflamme*, having been received, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that the undersigned are prepared, on the production of receipts for the deposits taken before delivery of Cargo, to refund the said sums less the contributions to General Average as per Statement.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
29th January 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).

બોમ્બે હાઊસ એનડ લેનડ ઇનવેશ્ટમેનટ કમ્પની (લીમીટેડ).

बमबे हौस अेंड लांड इनवेस्टमेनट कंपनी (लीमीटेड).

THE following Shares will be absolutely FORFEITED for the benefit of the Company, if the Calls respectively against them, with 24 per cent interest, be not paid at our Office, 27, Meadow Street, on or before WEDNESDAY the 7th instant:—

Shares Nos. 2, 19, 36, 40, 80, 81, 98, 134, 145, 156 169, 171, 185, 211, 229, 331, 257, 261, 272, 282, 285, 372, 287, 304, 305. Calls due Rs. 700 per Share.

Shares Nos. 124, 127, 129, 485, 486, 836, 284, 25.216, 75.313. Calls due Rs 600 per Share.

Shares Nos. 142 and 328 will also be absolutely FORFEITED if Rs. 300 per Share, with interest at 9 per cent, be not paid on or before WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st February 1866.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—

150 Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100 Bbls Flour,
200 Do. Rosin,
300 Cases Naptha,
100,000 feet Lumber,

FOR SALE to arrive by

BENJ. F. FIELD, Jr.,
Agent Tudor Co.

THE undersigned are prepared to supply the Shipping in harbour with STONE BALLAST on 24 hours' notice, also RUBBLE, EARTH, or SAND, to Reclamation Companies, &c., at moderate charges.

T. BURKE & Co., Contractors.

317, Lower Colaba, opposite the Telegraph Office, or No. 11, Kalbadavee Road, 25th January 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

LIBERAL REWARD OF Rs. 2,000.—With reference to the Advertisement about the LOSS of nine pieces of Government CURRENCY NOTES of One Thousand Rupees each numbered — $\frac{c}{29}$ 33746, 42312, 47803, 51473, 54383, 58047, 58471, 59086, 59391. Notice is hereby given that whoever finds the said Notes or shall successfully trace them are requested to communicate with Mr. JOHN DWYER, the owner of the Notes, when they will receive the said Reward.

12th Decemb 1865. JOHN DWYER.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

Just received, a consignment of DRESS and WALKING BOOTS.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will be happy to undertake the translation of documents or accounts, from the GOOZRATHEE, MAHRATHEE, HINDUSTANI, and PERSIAN languages into English and *vice versa*.

A. McCOMBIE, Junior.

Meadow Street.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
PHILIP H. CURRAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the affairs of this Company will be wound up voluntarily in GENERAL MEETING, when Resolutions to the following effect will be proposed:—

I. That inasmuch as a very small number of Shareholders only have paid the Second Call made on the 11th April 1865, it is resolved that the same (with Interest at 9 per cent per annum) be restored to them.

II. That a Liquidator be appointed to realize and distribute the Assets amongst those of the Original Shareholders or their representatives, who shall have delivered up to the present Manager their Allotment Letters or Share Certificates, on or before the 25th March 1866.

J. S. WEATHERHEAD, Manager.

11, Meadow Street, Bombay, 10th January 1866.

NOTICE—CHUNAM!! Companies, Contractors, or other Parties in Bombay can be supplied with CHUNAM of the best description, from the "Verawul Harbour Works," at moderate prices. Applications to be addressed to EDWARD BALIOL SCOTT, Esq., Consulting Engineer, Verawul Kattywar.

Samples of the CHUNAM may be procured at Messrs. SOONDERJEE, NANJEE & Co., Bazaar Gate, Bombay.

NO MORE BAD BREAD OR PASTRY.

HARPER TWELVETREES' BAKING PASTRY POWDER never fails to make light and sweet bread, and very superior pastry, puddings, dumplings, biscuits, cakes, &c., always ready and sure to act; ready to bake as soon as mixed; and the most ignorant can hardly mistake in using it. Try a small canister. Wholesale agent, Mr. G. B. GLADDING, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay. Retail Agents wanted.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management*, affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall*, with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room*, 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road*, only five minutes' drive from *Byculla Railway Station*, and ten minutes' from *Mazagon Bunder*.

A large *Boat* meets the *Mail Steamers*, and Carriages are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel*.

H. T. MARTIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—A GENERAL MEETING of the BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY will be held in the Boys' School, Byculla, on MONDAY, February 12th, 1866, at 11 A. M.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR in the Chair.

The Annual Report will be presented at this Meeting, and the state of the Society's finances will be discussed.

The attendance of all Members of the Society is particularly requested.

By order,
ALFRED PHILLIPS,
Secretary, Bombay Education Society.

Byculla, 2nd February 1866.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—All Persons having Claims against the Estate of Mr. B. H. CAMA, are hereby requested to send in full statements of the same to the undersigned on or before the 15th February next.

In making up the Statements Creditors are requested not to take credit for the value of Securities they may hold and not to calculate interest since the 17th May last. The undersigned, however, requests that a separate Memo of Securities held may accompany the Statement of Claims.

No claims sent in after the 15th February can be entertained.

Debtors to the Estate are hereby also notified that unless payment be made forthwith, legal measures will be taken against them without further notice.

J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to the Trustees of Mr. B. H. Cama's Estate.

Bombay, 16th January 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.

For prospectuses apply to

HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months' samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

THE BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Corporation will be CLOSED from the 1st to 14th February 1866, both days inclusive.

By order of Directors,
ANUNDRAO BAPPOO, Secretary.

Bombay, No. 1, Oak Lane, 22nd January 1866.

LICENSE TAX ON PROFESSIONS, TRADES AND CALLINGS.—The Municipal Commissioner republishes for the information of all persons required to take out a license, the Sections (103 and 104) of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865.

CIII.—If after the expiry of three months from the date when any person is, by Sections XCVII. and C. of this Act, required to take out a license or renew the same, such person shall exercise his profession, trade, or calling without having duly taken out a license in accordance with the provisions of this Act, he shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding three times the amount which in the judgment of such Magistrate would have been payable by such person in respect of a license duly taken out as aforesaid.

Penalty for exercising a profession without a license.

CIV.—Any person required by Sections XCVII. and XCVIII. of this Act to take out a license, who shall without reasonable excuse neglect or refuse to produce, and show his license when required to do so by an Officer duly empowered in writing by the Commissioner to make such requisition, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

Penalty for refusing to produce license when required to do so.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, 1st February 1866.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to noon of MONDAY, the 12th instant, for the following works:—

1st. For the supply of 5,000 Brass of Sand, Earth, of other filling material to be brought in by boats and deposited where directed by the Company's Engineer for reclaiming land north of the Company's temporary Pier.

2nd. For the supply of 5,000 Brass of Sand, Earth, or other filling material to be brought in by boats and deposited where directed by the Company's Engineer for reclaiming land south of the Company's temporary Pier.

3rd. For excavating the Hill on the Company's property and loading and discharging the same, the Company finding Railway Plant, Waggons, Engine, &c.

Tenders will be received only in the form which can be obtained on application at the Company's Offices, where also may be seen plans and sections, as well as specifications, of the work to be done; and as payments will be made according to actual land reclaimed, the party whose Tender may be accepted will be at liberty to have the sections checked, failing which he will be bound to accept those taken by the Company's Engineer.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd February 1866.

THE BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Corporation will be held at its Office, No. 1, Oak Lane, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th February 1866, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Balance Sheet up to 31st January 1866.

2nd. To consider the advisability of voluntarily winding up or continuing the Corporation.

3rd. To appoint Liquidators in the event of the proposal of winding up the Corporation being adopted.

By order of the Directors,
ANUNDRAO BAPPOO, Secretary.

Bombay, No. 1, Oak Lane, 18th January 1866.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).

બોમ્બે મીકાનીકલ બીલડીંગ કંમપની (લીમીટેડ).

बाँबे मेकानीकल बील्डींग कंपनी (लिमिटेड).

NOTICE.—From and after THIS DATE a DIVIDEND of Rupees THREE per Share, being at the rate of six per cent per annum, on the paid-up Capital of the Company, at 31st July 1865, will be paid to Shareholders on production of the Share Certificates at our Office, where Dividend Warrants can be obtained.

W. NICOL & Co., Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th January 1866.

THE LONDON AND BOMBAY STEAM TRANSIT CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL £3,000,000 in 300,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE of Directors has been formed in London. Prospectuses will be issued shortly.

TEMPORARY OFFICES, 40, ST. MARY AXE, LONDON.

The advantages which this Company will secure, consist in the

DIRECT OVERLAND ROUTE TO INDIA,

via Brindisi (South of Italy) which port may be reached through France, Belgium, or Germany.

By this route a saving of 656 miles, equal to three days of sea passage, is effected.

It is proposed to reserve a portion of the Shares for distribution in India.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—In pursuance of a Resolution of the Directors of this Company, a CALL of RUPEES ONE HUNDRED (Rs. 100) per SHARE on each Share is hereby made and will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on or before the 20th February 1866, and in default of payment on that date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged until further notice.

By order of the Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 25th January 1866.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late Earls CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

Have much pleasure to inform their Constituents that they have opened at Bombay in the above premises. Mofussil orders will have their special attention.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, per dozen Rs. 40, 45, 50, 55, 60 and 65. Universally worn in India.

BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Shirts, Rs. 9-8 each.
BADHAM'S Pure Wool, Rs. 9-8 each.
BADHAM'S Cashmere, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk, Rs. 12-8 each.
BADHAM'S Zingary and other Printed Cricketting Shirts, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Regatta Shirts, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Racket Suits, Rs. 20 each.
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits, Rs. 20 each.
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars, Rupees 7 per dozen.
Systeme Jourvins best French Kid Gloves, Rs. 2-12 per pair.
White Kid Gloves, Rs. 1-12 per pair.
Dog Skin, Rs. 2-12 per pair.
Buck and Doe, Rs. 3-12 per pair.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, and 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28, and 30.
Railway Portmanteaus, Courier Bags and Hat Cases.
LINCOLN and BENNET'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford, and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.
BADHAM'S Prize Medal Hosiery.
BADHAM'S Catalogue is ready, and will be forwarded on application.

Badham & Co., Apollo House, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

NEARLY NINE HUNDRED PAGES.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850

EX "MONMOUTHSHIRE, "A 5 ton STEAM TRAVELLING CRANE, by J. TAYLOR and Co., Liverpool.

Two (2) 3 ton Travelling Cranes by Cowans, Sheldon and Co, Carlisle; also Crab Winches, Chains, Blocks, and other Contractors' Plant.

Lately received—Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers, with all the latest improvements.

Daily expected, per "Norval," Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason and Co.

Suction Hose, Delivery Hose, &c.

A lot of very superior English Leather Belting, from 2 to 6 inches wide, daily expected.

Portland Cement.

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Lead Pipes.

Gas Chandeliers and Fittings.

Orders registered for galvanised corrugated Iron.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, 30th January 1866.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY
24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—FINAL NOTICE.—The undersigned being desirous of closing their business as early as possible after December next, hereby give notice that they will not undertake to continue the supply of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals after the expiry of the present year 1865.

This timely intimation is given to enable all parties now receiving Newspapers &c., from our house to make arrangements with some other firm for their supply during the ensuing year.

To those of our constituents who have paid us with regularity, we return our sincere thanks; we break our connection with them with regret, all who have up to this date ignored our claims on them, are again requested to pay up, from these we part without sorrow.

No new Subscribers for Papers &c., for the remainder of the present year will be received after this date.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 7th Sept. 1865.

RECEIVED by last Overland Mail a selection of CHOCOLATE SWEETMEATS of various flavours.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

Bombay, 20th December 1865.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—VICTORIA BUNDER.—This Company is prepared to LAND and WAREHOUSE GOODS and to issue WARRANTS for the same. Produce or private effects being transmitted from the interior can be consigned by Railway, Steamer, or Coasting Craft direct to the Company's charge.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
20th January 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

SCALES FOR WEIGHING RUPEES.—Several Scales of different powers, weighing from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000, with tripod stand, Gilt Brass Chains, Copper Pans, fitted in Oak Boxes, with Gun Metal weights, Engraved from ½ Tola to 1,000 Tolas.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

NEW TEAS DIRECT FROM CHINA.—Received by the last Steamer.

BLACKS OF ALL KINDS.

Finest Pouchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Souchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Orange and Flowery Pekoe separate.
Do. New Hyson separate.

In Packets of 1 pound and Boxes of 7 pounds each at Rs. 3 per pound.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

ST ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Valuable and Standard Books lately received.

	Rs.	
Beasley's Book of Prescriptions, 3rd edition	2	12
Applications of Geology to the Arts and Manufactures. By Prof. Ansted	3	0
Cust's Warriors of the Thirty Years' War. 2 vols.	12	0
Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life. By Prof. Wilson	3	0
John Halifax—Gentleman. With an Illustration on steel by Millais	3	12
Rouse's Practical Man. 10th edition	6	12
Beeton's Annual. A book for the Young, with coloured illustrations, 1866	4	8
Brown's Engineering Facts and Figures	4	8
The Illustrated London Almanac, 1866	0	12
Bacon's Chart of the Atlantic Telegraph	2	0
Mackay's Lexicon of Freemasonry	3	12
Gilbart on Banking. 2 vols.	16	0
Kaye's Sepoy War. Vol. 1. 4th edition	13	8
Wilmott's Poets of the 19th Century, with 100 Engravings	9	8
A Round of Days, described in Poems by celebrated authors. Illustrated	16	0
Romantic Tales. By the author of "John Halifax."	3	12
Faith and Victory; a Story of the Progress of Christianity in Bengal. By Mrs. Mullens	3	8
St. Olave's. By the author of Janita's Cross	3	12
Clark's Hygiene of the Army in India, with illustrations	4	8
Wheaton's International Law. Second annotated edition. By W. B. Lawrence	28	0
Timb's Year Book of Facts 1864. 12mo.	3	12
Smith's smaller History of Rome. 5th edition, illustrated	2	12
Smith's smaller History of England. 4th edition illustrated	2	12
Researches into the Early History of Mankind. By E. B. Taylor, author of Mexico and the Mexicans, 8vo.	9	0
Once upon a Time. By Charles Knight. A new and enlarged edition, post 8vo	8	0
Emily Chester. A Novel. 12mo.	2	0
Rambles beyond Railways: or notes in Cornwall taken afoot by Wilkie Collins. New edition, Illustrated	4	8
The Intellectual Observer, vol. 6, a review of Natural History, Microscopic Research, &c., illustrated with coloured plates and numerous engravings on wood. 8vo half bound	5	12
Billiards: its Theory and Practice. By Captain Crawley, illustrated by Thirty-four diagrams, 18mo	0	12
Beeton's Book of Household Management, sixty fifth thousand 12mo half bound	5	12
The Life of Edward Irving. By Mrs. Oliphant. Cheap edition with portrait	3	12
Dickson's Fibre Plants of India, Africa, and our Colonies, their cultivation and manufacture. 8vo	5	12
Ainsworth's Ovingdean Grange. Illustrated	4	8
Forest Sketches,—Deerstalking and other sports in the Highlands fifty years ago. Illustrated	11	4
Charles Knight's School History of England	5	4
Routledge's Diamond Dictionary. By Nuttall	0	12
Hawkins's Artistic Anatomy of the Horse	0	12
Ballads of the Peasantry. Edited by Robert Bell	1	4
Poems of Wit and Humour. By Thomas Hood	3	12
Tennyson's Enoch Arden	4	8
Fownes's Manual of Chemistry. 9th edition	9	8
Forster's Israel in the Wilderness	4	8
Marshall Marmont on Modern Armies	4	8
Jones' The Regular Swiss Round. Illustrated	3	12
Formulary of Prescriptions for use in Military Hospitals	0	12
The Cornhill Gallery containing 100 Drawings. By Millais, Thackeray, and others	16	0
Lord Oakburn's Daughters. By the author of "East Lynne"	4	8
Pitman's Manual of Phonography	1	4
Colenso on the Pentateuch. 5th and concluding volume	13	8
Uncle Silas. By J. S. Le Fenu	3	12
Poems by Mrs. Hemans	3	12
Ellen Montgomery's Bookshelf. Illustrated	2	12
Deerbrook. By Harriet Martineau	2	0
Homes without hands. By the Rev. J. G. Wood. Illustrated	16	0
The Gentleman's Stable Manual. By W. Heycock	8	0
All the Year Round. Vols. 12 and 13. Each	4	4
Timbs's Things not generally known. 3 vols.	11	4
Tennyson's Poems complete. 6 vols. handsomely bound in Morocco	65	0
Do. Do. Morocco extra	75	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICES.

WESTERN INDIA FINANCE AND EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL of Rupees Twenty-five per Share is payable at the Offices of the Company on or before the 28th instant.

A. W. ORD, Managing Director.

Bombay, 1st February 1866.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) regret to be under the necessity of increasing their prices of Bacon, Ham and Cheese (which is received by each Overland Steamer) owing to the high prices ruling in England in consequence of the epidemic in Cattle. Prices from the present date will be as follows:—

Ham and Bacon .... Rs. 1-6 per pound.
Cheese all kinds in cut .... Rs. 1-8 ditto.

Bombay, 1st December 1865.

C. STEPHENS AND SONS, Veterinary, Forge, Livery, and Commission Stables, Baboola Tank Road.

Horses purchased and sold, and a Commission of 17 Rupees charged to the purchaser and seller.

	Rs.		
Certificates as to soundness or otherwise	5	0	0
Shoeing, Fitz Wagram's principle	2	8	0
Ditto Ordinary ditto	2	0	0
Removing Shoes	1	8	0
Preventing Cutting	2	8	0

Up Country Commissions carefully and punctually attended to.

C. STEPHENS & SONS.

Bombay, 3rd November 1865.

SYKES & Co.'s PORTRAIT ROOMS, Belasis Road, between the Byculla Club and Bombay Hotel. Photographic Apparatus and Chemicals of every description; Bohemian Glassware, a great variety; 5,000 Rolls of the best French and English Wall Papers with superb borders to match; choice Vegetable Seeds in boxes containing 38 different kinds, at Tamarind Lane.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company held THIS DAY, all SHARES upon which the FOURTH CALL of Five Hundred Rupees per Share, and Interest due thereon, shall not have been paid on or before the 28th instant, shall be absolutely FORFEITED, and thereafter disposed of for the benefit of the Company.

MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st February 1866.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS from THIS DATE and until further notice will be as follows, viz:—

For 3 months .... 7 per cent. per annum.
„ 4 „ .... 9 ditto.
„ 12 „ .... 9 ditto.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Meeting fixed for MONDAY the 29th instant is POSTPONED in consequence of the audit of the accounts not being complete.

A Meeting of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Rampart Row, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of February next, at 3 o'clock, to consider the following business:—

1. To receive the Report of Directors.
2. To consider a proposition that the Company be wound up voluntarily.
   (If this Resolution be passed)
3. To appoint Liquidators and to fix their remuneration.
   (If the Resolution be rejected)
4. To appoint two Directors in place of those who have retired.

JOHN C. TEASDALE, Offg. Manager.

Bombay, 19th January 1866.

MASONIC BALL.

A MASONIC BALL will be given in the Town Hall on FRIDAY, the 16th February 1866.

All Masons are requested to join.

Subscription (25) Twenty-five Rupees each.

Only Masons will be permitted to subscribe, and no Mason can be admitted as a Guest. Each Subscriber will be allowed to invite (3) three Ladies or (2) two Ladies and (1) one Gentleman.

Fifteen (15) Rupees will be charged for each additional Guest.

Applications for Tickets, with Subscription and Names of Guests, to be sent to the Masonic Ball Committee, No. 7, Church Gate Street, before 14th February 1866.

By Order of the Masonic Ball Committee,
J. REYNELL, Secretary.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned SHARES, declared forfeited may be revived on payment of Rs. 200 per Share and Interest at 24 per cent per annum before the 15th instant:—Nos. 1 to 48, 50, 61 to 65, 78 to 81, 88, 95, 98, 99, 100, 101, 128, 131 to 135, 136 to 150, 151 to 155, 183, 202, 207, 208, 211 to 220, 266, 267, 269, 274, 275, 276 to 278, 288, 294, 324, 325, 326, 348, 359, 360, 366, 372 to 375, 398.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

27, Meadow Street, 3rd February 1866.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—An EXPRESS MAIL TRAIN will leave Bombay for Buranpoor and Budnaira five hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail (due to arrive at Bombay respectively about the 9th and 28th of each month, by which accommodation will be afforded at double the ordinary rates of fare for 1st, 2nd and 3rd class passengers.

Residents of Bombay desirous of travelling by this Train are requested to intimate to me a day or two before the anticipated arrival of each Mail, that sufficient accommodation may be provided.

The first Train will run on the arrival of the Mail of the 9th instant, and continue to be run after the arrival of each Mail until further orders.

E. W. KEILY, Junior,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 1st Feb. 1866.

HANDSOME REWARD.—STOLEN.—On the night of MONDAY the 29th January 1866, a Robbery took place at my Residence, when an IRON SAFE, containing Deeds of Conveyances of a House situate outside the Fort in Shaik Memon Street and assessed under No. 240 and belonging to Bhaeedas Hurrivulbdass; a Deed of Conveyance of a House situated on the Walkeshwur Road and assesed under No. 23 and conveyed by Nursey Jeewa Golarana to Lulloobhai Gopalldass; several Bills for Ground Rent and assessment of the said two properties; a Receipt for two Shares in the Albert Insurance Company standing in the name of Lulloobhai Manocklal; a pair of Gold Kudas a Currency Note of Rupees 50, Copper Coin worth Rs. 8, a Receipt for 10 Shares of the Broach Bank and Finance Corporation (Limited) in the name of Muthooradas Goolabchand; and sundry Papers of great importance only to the Advertiser. Also were stolen at the same time, two Ear-rings each containing 3 Pearls, five Gold Finger Rings, a Ring set with Emerald, a pair of Ornament called Dursanya, Gold and Silver Dust, and Rs. 20½ in cash. Information of this Robbery has been given to the Police. Any person or persons giving information that shall lead to the discovery of all or any of the stolen Articles shall be handsomely rewarded. All persons are cautioned against advancing money on the several valuable papers and documents above mentioned.

VULLUBBHAI GOPALLDAS,

Care of Mr. Bhowani Wishwanath Kanwinday, No. 90, Lohar Chawl Street.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Suit No. 302 of 1864.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Temooljee Rustomjee and Veerbae, his wife, and Rustomjee Sorabjee and Ruttonbaee, his wife } Plaintiffs.

versus,

Bazonjee Hormusjee, Byramjee Hormusjee, Eduljee Hormusjee and Cowasjee Hormusjee, Merwanjee Cursetjee and Coverbaee, his wife, Burjorjee Nasserwanjee an Infant, and Sonabaee an Infant, by their Guardian George Taylor, Esquire, } Defendants.

PURSUANT to an order made in this cause, dated the 27th day of June 1864, the following Properties will be sold in two Lots, by PUBLIC AUCTION, before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esquire, Commissioner of the said Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY the fourteenth day of February 1866, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

LOT No. 1.

All the Estate and Interest of the late Hormusjee Ruttonjee Mawa, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 93⅔ square yards, be the same a little more or less, situated in Bazaar Gate Street, within the Island of Bombay, together with the house and premises standing thereon, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 108 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 633, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the public road called Bazaar Gate Street, on or towards the North by the land belonging to Motee Rugoonath, and on or towards the South by land forming part of the estate of the late Hormusjee Ruttonjee Mawa, deceased.

LOT No. 2.

All the Estate and Interest of the late Hormusjee Ruttonjee Mawa, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 84⅔ square yards, be the same a little more or less, situated in Bazaar Gate Street, within the Island of Bombay, together with the house and premises standing thereon and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 109 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 633, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the public road called Bazaar Gate Street, on or towards the North by land forming part of the estate of the late Hormusjee Ruttonjee Mawa, deceased, and on or towards the South by land belonging to Cursetjee Bhat Guda.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the Commissioner of the High Court and at the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE and GREEN, Solicitors for the said Plaintiffs, No. 5, Forbes Street.—Dated this 16th day of Jan. 1866.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years, and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant that no Child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the name of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farrington Street, London, (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the Stamp affixed on each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co. (Limited), and ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

NOTICES.

TREACHER & Co.'s BRANDY (Heart-shaped label) in cases of a dozen each, at Rs. 30.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS, RUSKS and SCOTCH BUNS in TINS, received by each Overland Steamer.

BEER, PORTER, AND STOUT, in Quarts and Pints, as follows:—

Allsopp's Beer bottled by Friend.
Do. Stout do. by do.
Tennent's Beer capsuled.
Do. Stout.
Bass' Beer by Cameron and Saunders.
Barclay's Stout by Do.
Guinness's Stout.

Also a large assortment of Mess and General Oilman's Stores.

BREAKFAST BACON, HAM & CHEESE.—Received by each Overland Steamer:—

Double Glos'ter.
Somerset.
Wiltshire.
Berkley. } At Rs. 1½ per lb. in cut.
Chedder.
Albert.
Stilton.

Wiltshire Streaky Bacon.
Westphalia and York Hams, in Canvas.
Cumberland, Wiltshire, and York Hams.

Tongues, Bath Chops, Poultry and Game, Fish and Soups, with such other provisions as will not bear a Cape-voyage, the undersigned having made suitable arrangements with the P. and O. Company's London Manager to meet this, and by way of novelty.

Mutton Hams in Canvas.
Cured Side Mutton in cut.
And Bayonne Hams.

CHEESE STANDS of various patterns.

CLARET-JUGS, assorted sizes and patterns.

CHINA TEAS.—Selected by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s tea taster expressly for TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

Blacks.	Mixed and Black and with Green.
Pouchong.	Pouchong and Pekoe.
Souchong.	Do. F. Hyson and finest Hyson.
Orange Pekoe.	
Flowery do.	

The above are in 7 lbs. Catties and 1 lb. tinfoil packets packed in China.

TIN BONNET BOXES and BULLOCK TRUNKS of sizes.

A LARGE SELECTION of Parrot and Canary Bird Cages now being landed.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).—FOR SALE, at the Company's premises, Byculla—

		Rs.
1.	A Brougham, in good repair, with a pair of fast, young, sound, black Arabs and Harness	2,000
2.	A pony Phaeton, new, very neat, with chestnut Pony and Harness	1,000
3.	An English Buggy, with white Arab Horse and Harness	1,000
4.	A four-wheeled Dog Cart with Horse	1,200
5.	A two wheeled do. with large Persian	600
6.	A large Britska on C springs with driving perch	1,500
7.	A new English built Buggy	1,000
8.	A Mail Dog Cart, by Tod of Madras	750
9.	A Pilentum do. do.	1,050
10.	A Sociable do. do.	800
11.	A self-driving Park Phaeton do.	750
12.	A large and handsome Landau	2,500
13.	A Curricle	300
14.	A small Barouche	750
16.	A Mail Phaeton	400

HORSES.

19. A superb pair of chestnut Arabs, 14-2.
20. Two high caste Arab Colts.
21. A Flea-bitten grey Arab Charger.
22. Two R. H. A. Chargers, Australian and Arab.
23. A very fast Dog Cart Horse, bay Arab, 14-2.
24. A powerful bay Arab Hunter.
25. A handsome roan chestnut Australian Gelding, acclimatized, good in Harness and Saddle.

Several cheap Hacks and Harness Horses, Arabs, Persians, and Australians.

Bombay, 1st February 1866.

THE VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED) will from the 1st February 1866 and until further notice charge as under:—

	Per day.	Above 5 days and under 15, per diem	Monthly.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For a Carriage and pair, with Coachman and Syce	12	11	300
„ a Shigram and Horse	7	6	150
„ a Brougham and Horse.	7	6	150
„ a Hansom Cab and Horse.	7	No Redn.	200
„ a Buggy and Horse	6	5	120
„ a Dog Cart and Horse	6	5	100
„ a Pair of Horses with feed, Coachman and Syce	10	9	230
„ a Pair of Horses without feed, Coachman and Syce	7	6	150
„ a single Horse with feed and Coachman	5	4	115
„ a single Horse without feed and ditto	4	3	70
„ Saddle Horse with feed and Syce	5	4	100
„ a Phaeton or Brougham.	3/8	3	80
„ a Buggy or Dog Cart.	2/8	2	50
„ a set of Double Harness.	2	1/8	40
„ a set of Single Harness.	1/8	1	25

N. B.—All HORSES and CARRIAGES required by the month must be mentioned at the time the same are engaged, or else the daily rate will be charged.

The day's hire to be considered 10 hours, if detained over that time and under 14 hours, a half day extra hire will be charged; over 14 hours double day.

Special agreement for Horses and Carriages required for long distances with relays of Horses.

Terms—CASH.

All Horses and Carriages must be paid for before leaving the yard.

All applications for Horses and Carriages to be made to the Job Master.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)
270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ¼ and ½ pint bottles.

AGENTS.

Bombay	TREACHER & Co. ROGERS & Co.
Poonah	ROGERS & Co. TREACHER & Co.
Kurrachee	BUDGETT and HUGHES.
Kotree	BUDGETT and HUGHES.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND VESUVIANS.—BRYANT AND MAY, Patent Safety Match Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E., prepare and pack all their manufactures specially for exportation, and warrant them suitable for all climates.

BRYANT AND MAY'S PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES contain no Phosphorus and light only on the Box; any quantity may be kept in stock without the slightest danger, as they are not liable to spontaneous combustion.

B. & M. give the following extracts from one or two leading English papers, referring to their Patent Special Safety Matches, which light only on the Box:—

London Times.—"Another most valuable invention is shown here in some improved 'Safety Matches' by Bryant and May. These curious Matches cannot be ignited either by friction or percussion, or in any way except by being rubbed on the side of the box in which they are contained."

Examiner.—"Incomparably the safest form of Lucifer."

Dispatch.—"The 'Special Safety Match' of Bryant and May will only ignite when rubbed on the prepared surface of the Box, and is not liable to spontaneous combustion. It is really a great invention."

Colliery Guardian.—"Bryant and May's 'Special Safety Match' comes recommended to the public on the double ground of Safety and Health, and considering the great security it offers against accidental fires, it should be used everywhere and by everybody in dwelling-houses and warehouses, by employers and employed."

BRYANT and MAY'S ROYAL WAX VESTAS, in round plaid Boxes, and in Japanned Tin Boxes of different sizes.

BRYANT and MAY'S "JONKOPINGS TANDSTICKORS," in strong and compact 50-gross cases, the best cheap match in the market, quality guaranteed.

BRYANT and MAY, Lucifer Match and Wax Vesta Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E., pay careful and prompt attention to all Shipping orders.

BRYANT AND MAY, FAIRFIELD WORKS, BOW, LONDON, E.

WANTED.

A RESPECTABLE young MAN is anxious to PROCEED to ENGLAND in ATTENDANCE with a single GENTLEMAN or a FAMILY. Applications to be addressed to "Q." up to the 12th instant, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

WANTED, a BUNGALOW at Mahableshwur for the months of April and May. Address "R.B.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED.—A Captain's Lady will take charge of 2 or 3 CHILDREN proceeding to England in her husband's Ship, sailing about 12th instant. Every care and comfort will be guaranteed. Address "X. Y. Z.," *Bombay Gazette.*

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION
OF THE
BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY.
FOR 1866.
Price—Rs. 1-8 Annas.

IT is believed the present Edition of the above work (consisting of nearly 300 pages) will be found the most complete ever published. Especial care has been taken with the Lists of Inhabitants, and the whole of the matter has undergone very careful correction and revision.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

BOMBAY has sent us three small Directories from the Presses of the *Times of India*, *Bombay Gazette* and *Bombay Daily Post*, abridgments of its larger works in the same line. They are all most creditably compiled and printed. The *Bombay Gazette Press* has, however, it seems to us, produced the most useful work of the three.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan.* 1.

BOMBAY DIRECTORY.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the abridged edition of the Directory issued from the *Bombay Gazette Office*; and can cordially recommend it to public support.—*Madras Athenæum, Dec.* 27.

WE are indebted to the *Bombay Gazette Press* for a copy of the *Bombay Calendar and Directory* 1866, Abridged Edition, which is exceedingly well got up—*Oudh Gazette, Dec.* 27.

WE are indebted to the publishers of the *Bombay Gazette* for a copy of their abridged edition of "The Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866." It presents a very neat appearance, and its contents seem to have been compiled with every degree of care and for the purpose of facilitating reference. The price is one rupee eight annas.—*Sindian, Jan.* 3.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of the abridged Edition of "The Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is got up with great neatness, and the contents appear to comprise all the information which people with limited time at command would wish to possess.—*Neilgherry Excelsior, Dec.* 28.

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866, which is printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, has just reached us, and contains the usual Calendars, Reference Tables, Post Office Rates and Regulations, and a most comprehensive Directory of the Residents in Bombay and its neighbourhood as well as of those in the Mofussil. It is a most useful book and is very neatly and creditably got up.—*Mofussilite, Dec.* 29.

WE beg to acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Gazette* Calendar and Directory for the year 1866. It is very neatly got up, and contains much valuable information of every kind, and it is a most useful book for the commercial community, as well as that for the Military and Civil services, and on reference, every requisite information can be obtained. The price of this Directory is *one rupee and eight annas.—Poona Observer, Dec.* 21.

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory" for 1866. This is an abridged edition of the Almanack, and has been published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. It is handsomely bound in fancy covers, and in addition to the usual matter proper to a calendar, contains an interesting and concise account of Christian and Native festivals, fasts, and observances. It is offered to the public at the very low price of 1 rupee 8 annas, and better "value" for the money it would, we think, be impossible to obtain.—*Central India Times, Jan.* 27.

OUR best thanks are due to the Proprietors of the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India* for copies of their abridged editions of the Calendar and Directory for 1866. As usual their typography and general "get up" reflect credit on the presses from which they are issued, while they contain much useful information intended for the general public. We perceive that the list of inhabitants has been divided, the Mofussil and Bombay residents being given separately, thus making it more easy for reference and future corrections. These lists are far more accurate than those for the past year.—*Our Paper, Jan.* 1.

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1866.—This useful and elegant publication reached us on Wednesday, and we are glad to perceive that age only increases its excellence. It is as full of information as an egg is full of meat. The price, we are sure, will scarcely cover the expenses of printing and paper. The contents are varied, interesting and valuable. Great care has been taken in compiling the work, and we can only congratulate the Manager of the *Gazette* Press on the success he has achieved. We wish him a merry Christmas, a happy new year, and a long succession of Calendars, with lots of subscribers, who always send the coin when they send for the copy. In this way a feeling of mutuality is engendered, which preserves friendship and survives when fairer fabrics fade.—*Deccan Herald, Dec.* 22.

N B.—Outstation Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance of Rs. 1-10, which amount will include Postage.

Gazette Press, Fort.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a ROOM suited for an Office, with Godowns attached, at No. 10, Rampart Row. Apply at the Alliance Bank of Bombay (Limited).

TO LET (with immediate possession), two comfortable BUNGALOWS on Bandora Hill, facing the Sea. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO BE LET, part of the GROUND FLOOR of Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

TO LET, several OFFICES in a business part of the Fort,—large and small. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes St. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, an upper-storied airy comfortable and commodious BUNGALOW on the Chinchpoogly Hill, fit for two families to live in. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO BE LET, an upper-storied BUNGALOW, which can accommodate two Families separately, has separate entrances, Stables, Cook-rooms, Houses for Servants, and Vehar Water Pipes with a Fountain, situated at Chinchpoogly, 3rd Bungalow from the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills, or next to Mr. BENNETT, Auctioneer. For particulars as to Rent &c, apply to HAJEE RHYMTOOLA SULLIMAN, at his Shop, on Parell Road, Byculla.

OFFICES OR GODOWNS, TO BE LET in the Fort. Apply to JAMSETJEE EDULJEE, No. 30, Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, OFFICES in the Fort, No. 24, Church Gate Street.

TO LET (with immediate entry), the THIRD FLOOR of the House No. 17, in Church Street, lately occupied by Messrs. THOMAS RANDALL & Co. Also, the FIRST FLOOR of the same House, lately occupied by the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank. Rooms may be separately let if required. Apply to MR. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE, Secretary, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, Hornby Row.

TO LET, at Matheran (with immediate entry), the large commodious and well furnished BUNGALOW, formerly known as Mr. Cartwright's Bungalow, and now as "Paradise Lodge." For Rent and other particulars apply to MR. MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE, at Messrs. M. and M. Cursetjee Cama & Co., Church Street, No. 1.

19th January 1866.

TO BE LET, convenient CHAMBERS, OFFICES, and GODOWNS in the Premises adjoining the Office of Messrs. Remington and Co., lately occupied by the G. I. P. R. Company. Apply to
KEIR, RAMSDEN AND PRESCOT.

31st January 1866.

TO LET, (with immediate possession), an airy OFFICE in Meadow Street. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO BE LET, OFFICES on the second Floor in Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. FORBES & Co. Apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., 7, Church Lane, Fort.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is the great remedy for acidity of stomach, headache, heartburn, indigestion, sour eructations and bilious affections. It is the Physician's cure for gout, rheumatic gout, gravel, and other complaints of the bladder, and in cases of fever and feverish irritability of skin it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms a Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient. Prepared by DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

CAUTION.—Ask for "DINNEFORD'S" MAGNESIA, and see that "DINNEFORD & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.

Agents—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

THERE was little or nothing doing in the market this day. Elphinstones once touched 160 and close firm at 140 premium; New Elphinstones declined from 220 to 185 premium and close firm at that rate; Back Bays close at 6,200 premium; Mazagons 1,600; Freres 915; United Victorias 2,650 per share; Bombay Bank 57 premium; Commercials 19 premium. Market flat.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight ..	2s. 2d. to 2s. 2 1/16d.
Do. Credits...	Do. do. ..	2s. 2¼d. to 2s. 2 5/16d.
Do. Documents...	Do. do. ..	2s. 2⅜d. to 2s. 2½d.
Calcutta	At sight ...	99¼
Do.	30 days' sight	98¼
Do.	60 Do. do.	96¾
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	210

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct		
3,000,000	500	250	16	Agra Bank	105 p ct premium
100,000	250	125	......	Alliance Bank	13 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200		Asiatic Bank Corpn	45 p ct pm.
2,150,000	4,000	4,000	20	Bank of Bengal	7,000 p sh.
3,220,000	250	175	8	Bank of India	180 p sh.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8	Bombay Bank	57 p ct pm.
750,000	250	100	......	Bombay City Bank	49 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	150		Bombay Pres. Bank	36 p ct dis.
3,000,000	200	200	4	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	21 p ct dis.
1,000,000	100	100	......	Broker's Banking Company	3 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	250	6	Central Bank	42 p ct dis.
800,000	200	200	10	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	[illegible] 60 p c pm
600,000	200	25	......	China Bank	Par.
750,000	250	250	17	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	90 p ct premium.
1,000,000	250	250	10	Commercial Bank	19 p ct premium.
1,600,000		200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	50 p ct pm [illegible]
1,007,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London	50 p ct pm
625,000		250	......	East Indian Bank	[illegible]
4,000,000	1,000	250	10	Hindustan, China and Japan Bank	[illegible]
600,000	250	100	......	Imperial Banking and Trading Co.	[illegible]
100,000	200	20		[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000,000	400	[illegible]		[illegible]	15 p ct dis.
200,000	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
3,750,000	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
1,500,000	[illegible]	[illegible]		Oriental Bank Corporation	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	100 p ct pm
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	85 p ct dis.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	35 p ct prem
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	8 p ct premium

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Subscribed Capital	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
[illegible]	400	100		Alliance Financial	
[illegible]				Bengal Credit Mob	2¾ pm.
[illegible]	500	100		Bhattia Financial	No quotations.
[illegible]				Bombay General Credit & Finan. Cor.	7 p ct dis.
800,000		200	......	Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	50 p ct dis.
		50		Central India Finan	
1,000,000	400	50		Elphinstone Finan	No quotations.
....	....	....	....	Financial Asso of Europe & India.	
1200000	400	100	......	Financial Asso. of India and China	
1200000	400	100	......	Do. New Capital	2 p ct discount.
1,000,000	500	100	......	Grand Finance Co.	
500,000	400	50		Mofussil Financial Association	No quotations.
	400	50		Oriental Financial Association	
500,000	400			Royal Financial Corporation (Ld.).	
500,000	400	50		Universal Bank & Finan. Cor.	

LAND COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
2,000,000	1000	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co	6,200 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	......	Elphinstone Land Co.	145 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	100		New Do.	190 premium.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	......	Frere Land Co.	915 per share.
110 000	2,000	900	......	House and Land Investment Co.	330 per share.
3,00,000	5000	3000	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	1,600 per share.
....	....	1,000	......	Port Canning	200 pm.
....	10,000	6,000	......	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co.	2,650 per share

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
500,000	5,000	3,000	......	Bombay Ship. Co.	No quotations
360,000	2,500	2,000	26	Coast and River Steam Nav. Co.	
60,000	1,000	1,000	......	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co.	925 per share.
800,000	5,000	1,500	......	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co	No quotations.
160,000	4,000	2,500	......	Prince of W. Ship Co	
150,000	500	500	...	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	300 per share
		1,000	......	Union Shipping Co. Limited.	No quotations.
....	....	1,000	......	Western India Ship Co.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Subscribed Capital	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
60,000	500	300	......	Bombay Contract and Building Co.	No quotations
80,000	2,000	900	......	Bonded Warehouse.	
100,000	500	250	15	Treacher & Co. (Ld.)	
....	....	250	......	Goa Coffee Co.	
150,000	50	50	......	Bombay Gas Co.	
115,670	1,000	50	......	East India Cotton Agency	
45,000	200	100	......	Khandeish Farming Co.	
350,000	500	100	......	United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld.	
3,500	350	200	......	Bombay Oil Works Co. (Limited.)	
30,000	1000	500	......	Victoria Patent Brick Co. (Ld.)	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-2-0
Bank of England Notes	„ 10
Spanish Dollars	„ 225
Carolus	„ 290
Mexican Dollars	„ 220
German Crowns	„ 210
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 223
Bar Silver	„ 106¼
Gold Leaf	„ 15-4-1

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loan	Rs. 88¾
„ Sicca „ Loan 1832-33	„ 90
„ Co.'s „ „ 1835-36	„ 87
„ „ „ „ 1842-43	„ 87
„ „ „ „ 1854-55	„ 87
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan...1856-57	102¼
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	„ 1 p ctp.
Five and a half per cent.	„ 106¼

PRICE CURRENT, 29th January 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera (New load)	Rs. 425 to 430
Bhownuggur and Mowa	„ 425 to 430
Surat and Broach	„ 400 to 405
Porebunder	„ 300 to 310
Veeravul	„ 300 to 340
Khandeish	„ 280 to 290
Dharwar (Sawginned)	„ 465 to 470
Dhollera (April and May)	„ 455 to 460
Oomrawattee (March and April)	„ 440 to 445
Ditto (now ready)	„ 445 to 450
Hinghunghaut (New)	„ 470 to 475

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 27th January, 1866, compared with the statement issued on the 3rd February 1866:—

LIABILITIES.	27th Jan.	3rd Feb.
Proprietors' Capital	Rs. 209,00,000	Rs. 209,00,000
Genl. Treasury Balance	„ 109,67,512	„ 68,23,140
Deposits at Head Office	„ 219,99,385	„ 231,81,756
Do. at Branches	„ 54,64,089	„ 53,11,951
Bank Notes and Bills outstanding	„ 2,54,352	„ 2,25,404
Reserve	„ 10,56,983	„ 10,56,983
Sundries	„ 4,70,303	„ 10,09,812
	Rs. 611,12,624	Rs. 585,09,046
ASSETS.		
Loans at Head Office and Branches	Rs. 94,60,879	Rs. 92,79,063
Credit Accounts at Do	„ 65,28,644	„ 64,44,069
Bills Discounted at Do	„ 239,92,547	„ 239,36,268
Dead Stock	„ 7,60,026	„ 7,67,040
Stamps	„ 11,900	„ 13,497
Balances with Agents	„ 18,63,363	„ 18,15,761
Sundries	„ 13,24,089	„ 15,89,557
Govt. Reserve Cash	„ 69,67,512	„ 28,23,140
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	„ 64,06,979	„ 77,66,936
Do. Branches	„ 37,96,685	„ 40,73,775
	Rs. 611,12,624	Rs. 585,09,046

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 5.

Way, Captain A. C., Staff, on duty, from Sowantwaree.
Willougby, Captain M. W., Staff Corps, on duty, from Mhow.
Alleyne, Assistant Surgeon R. A., on duty, from Dohud.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 5.

Barnard, Barrack Master J., Barrack Department, on duty, to Khandalla.
Hall, Assistant Surgeon R. M., 3rd Foot, on sick leave, to England.
Fraser, Captain L., Marine Battalion, on sick leave, to England.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 3rd February.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Dated 4th January.—By the officer commanding 21st Regiment N. I., (Marine Battalion) appointing Captain Phillips to officiate as second in command and Captain Lyons to continue to officiate as wing officer during the absence of Major Fairbrother on duty.

Dated 8th January.—By the officer commanding 109th Foot, appointing Lieutenant Murray, Assistant Instructor of Musketry to the Regiment with effect from 6th January.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB.			
5	Scoresby	Hackland	Calcutta, Dec. 14.
	Manchester (s)	McLochlan	Surat, Feb. 4.

DEPARTURES.

FEB.			
5	Benares	Nayes	Kurrachee.
	Stag	Ellis	Kurrachee.
	Nawanuggur	DeCosta	Mauritius via Kurrachee.
	Koina (s)	Coburn	Aden and Suez.
	Salsette (s)	Parish	Ragisin.

The French barque *Victor Admedie*, A. Montart, bound to Pernambuco, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Empress of India*, for Tuticorin.
S. S. *Comorin*, for Kurrachee.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—January 29th, ships *Herold*, *Pius IX.*, *Salacia*, and barque *Indus*.

DEPARTURES.—January 27th, steamer *Mula*, *Radama*, *Birman*, *Nimrod*, and 2 ships (numbers undistinguishable); January 29th, ships *Neptunus*, *L'Imperatrice Eugenie*, *Annie Sise*, and 2 ships (numbers undistinguishable); on January 29th, ships *Bowfell*, and *Canute*, and a barque (number undistinguishable.)

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—January 30th, ship *Kohinoor*, from London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR HAVRE.

THE first-class French Bark "FERNANDES," has engaged two-thirds of her Cargo, and will meet with quick despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to HORMARJEE BOMANJEE & Co., Agents, Ship *Fernandes*.

PORTUGUESE THEATRE.
SATURDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY 1866.
Tickets, 2 Rupees each.
Kalbadavee Road.

NOTICE.—MR. HENRY BEDFORD, Civil Engineer, has REMOVED his Offices to the 1st floor of the Royal Hotel Buildings.
No. 1, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, 4th Feb. 1866.

BASS & Co.'s BEER, bottled by J. J. STONE & Co., in Imperial Quarts at Rs. 8-3, and Pints at Rs. 5-4, ready for delivery. Apply to
LYON, BROTHERS & Co.
Bombay, 5th February 1866.

BASS & Co.'s BEER in Wood, October's brew, expected early in March. Orders registered by
LYON, BROTHERS & Co.
Bombay, 5th February 1866.

AN Australian Kangeroo DOG and SLUT FOR SALE at the Imperial Hotel, Fort, from JOHN BOAG, Ship *Evelyn*.
BYRAMJEE & MERWANJEE.

FOR SALE, a 4 H. P. HOISTING ENGINE, also a FRESH WATER and SELF PUMPING CONDENSER, capable of making 500 gallons per day. For particulars apply to Messrs. CURSETJEE & EDULJEE, Dubashes, Forbes Street.

TO LET (with immediate possession), the Second Floor of a HOUSE in No. 3, Meadow Street, fit for Offices or Dwelling-place. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

THE following amount has been subscribed towards the VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, up to the 2nd February 1866:—

NAMES.		Amount.
H. E. Sir Bartle Frere, K. C. B.		500
H. E. Sir Robert Napier, K. C. B.		100
The Hon'ble H. B. E. Ellis		100
The Hon'ble C. J. Erskine		100
The Hon'ble Colonel W. F. Marriott		100
The Hon'ble A. J. Hunter		100
The Hon'ble Madhowrao Wittul Vinchoorkur		25
The Right Rev. Walter Steins, D.D., S.J.		50
The Dowager Lady Jejeebhoy	2,000	
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart	2,000	
The Hon'ble Rustomjee J. Jejeebhoy	5,000	
Messrs. Manockjee and Cowasjee Jamsetjee	1,000	
		10,000
Venayekrao Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq.		5,000
Messrs. Williams Nicol & Co.		5,000
Premchund Roychund, Esq.		5,000
Kessowjee Naik, Esq.		3,000
Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.		2,500
Kursandass Madhowdass, Esq.		2,500
Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Esq		2,500
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq.		2,000
A. D. Sassoon, Esq.		2,000
Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.		2,000
E. D. Sassoon, Esq.		1,000
Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Esq		1,000
Bomanjee Framjee Cama, Esq		1,000
Vurjeevundass Madowdass, Esq.		500
Narayen Wasudeojee, Esq.		500
Bomanjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.		500
Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, Esq.		500
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.		500
Messrs. Forbes & Co.		250
Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons & Co.		250
Messrs. Peel, Cassels & Co.		250
Messrs. Martin, Young & Co.		100
Messrs. Volkart Brothers		100
Messrs. Lyon Brothers & Co.		100
R. Hannay, Esq.		100
	Total Rupees...	49,225

Subscribers who have not paid their Subscriptions are requested to pay the same to the Oriental Bank as convenient to them.
GEORGE BIRDWOOD,
Honorary Joint Secretary V. and A. Museum Committee.
Bombay, 3rd Feb. 1866.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 7 A. M. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 14th February, at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A. M. on the 15th idem.

An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity only.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

MAILS for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—FEBRUARY 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, Thursday ....8th 0h. 3m. A.M.
New Moon, Thursday ....15th 3h. 4m. P.M.
First Quarter, Thursday ....22nd 9h. 39m. A.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues.	6	Length of day 11h. 21m.	6 34	5 55	2 38	2 58	3rd Feb. 1866. Time 9h. 0m. 12s. 2.
Wed.	7	Moon and Saturn in conjunction at 11-56 A.M.	6 33	5 55	3 21	3 44	
Thurs.	8	Venus in Ap. at 9-33 P.M.	6 33	5 56	4 11	4 41	
Fri.	9	Mars rises at 5-2 A. M.	6 33	5 56	5 13	5 51	
Sat.	10	Mercury rises at 5-47 A. M.	6 32	5 57	6 27	7 4	
Sun.	11	Quinquagesima, Shrove Sunday.	6 32	5 57	7 40	8 13	
Mon.	12	Day dawns at 5-51.	6 31	5 58	8 42	9 10	

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, FROM THE 29TH JANUARY TO THE 4TH FEBRUARY 1866, inclusive.

Date.	Standard Barometer Corrected. 10 A.M.	Standard Barometer Corrected. 4 P.M.	Thermometer in the Air. 6 A.M.	Thermometer in the Air. 1 P.M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 6 A.M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 1 P.M.	Electrometer (Volta No. 1.) Maximum.	Rain in Inches.
Jan. 29	30·045	29·917	64·9	78·3	60·7	67.5	..	...
30	„ 020	„ 874	66·4	77·7	55·4	63·4	..	...
31	29.966	„ 841	61·3	76·3	52·5	61·8	..	...
Feb. 1	„ 989	„ 876	60.8	82·3	55.6	61·6	..	...
2	„ 995	„ 863	65·8	79.9	61·4	66·7	..	...
3	„ 986	„ 855	66·7	77·8	64.9	69·7	..	...
4								

Jan. 29—Cloudless; dew fell at night.
„ 30—A few cirri about noon; mist in hor.
„ 31—Cloudless; light mist.
Feb. 1—Ditto ditto.
„ 2—Ditto ditto.
„ 3—Partially clouded with cirri cumuli and nimbi about noon.

NOW READY,
No. IV. OF
"PUNCH IN INDIA."

CONTENTS.

CARTOON.—Dr. Livingstone introduces Central Africa to Western India.
MILITARY SERIES. No. III.—The Captain and the Recruit.
Mr. Punch among the Hindoo Gods and Christian Angels.
"Not Silly but Confiding."
Long Tom Coffin, by the brothers Grimm.
A Purda Woman.
Letter T.
Letter M.
Letter W.
Letter M.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR 12 NUMBERS, RUPEES TEN
SINGLE COPY, ONE RUPEE.

All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.—His Excellency the Governor will be UNABLE to RECEIVE GENTLEMEN at BREAKFAST on THURSDAY next, the 8th instant.
THOMAS LEITH, Captain, A. D. C.
Govt. House, Parell, 2nd February 1866.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Jan. 20	KURRACHEE	Jan. 31
AGRA	Jan. 30	LAHORE	Jan. 27
ALLAHABAD	Jan. 31	LONDON	Jan. 3
AUSTRALIA	Dec. 26	MAURITIUS	Jan. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Jan. 11	MADRAS	Jan. 31
BANGALORE	Jan. 31	MALTA	Jan. 4
CALCUTTA	Jan. 30	MEERUT	Jan. 30
CAPE	Dec. 16	OOTACAMUND	Jan. 25
CEYLON	Jan. 30	OUDH	Jan. 27
COCHIN	Jan. 13	PENANG	Jan. 23
DELHI	Jan. 27	PUNJAUB	Jan. 24
FRANCE	Jan. 4	SUEZ	Jan. 13
HONGKONG	Jan. 15	SINGAPORE	Jan. 21

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1866.

AT a late hour on Sunday evening, and after we had penned our remarks on the balance sheet of the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation, the "Auditors' report" was sent to our office for publication. We are requested to state that the reason why it was not circulated along with the balance sheet is that by law the balance sheet must be published seven days before the day of meeting, while no such obligation is imperative on the directors with reference to the Auditors' report. The latter document bears date the 3rd of February, but, being delivered to us late on Sunday night, we do not profess to know whether the date is quite correct. Nor do we know how far it is an afterthought resulting from the adverse criticism to which the balance sheet of the Company has been subjected. It satisfies the shareholders, however, that one half of their capital is gone. The Victoria Company and the Viegas Slip Company we are informed have their deposit and current accounts somewhat covered by securities, but the shareholders have no assurance that the balance of the assets which is still supposed to be available will be recovered in sufficient time to prevent another call to meet pressing liabilities. The directors or managers have followed a very short-sighted and injudicious policy in not publishing the Auditors' report along with the balance sheet, and they must have great faith in the generosity of their shareholders if they expect that the reason given will be satisfactory. They have still to explain why the balance sheet does not comprehend the full year's transactions, or why alternatively they did not publish a balance sheet for the previous half year. No board of directors is at liberty to pick and choose the half year during which it will publish its accounts, or in other words, the half year during which it will suppress them.

IN the old engravings of the Spanish Inquisition it is not unusual to see all the Inquisitors, with the exception of the President, depicted in some sort of monastical nightcap, which conceals the features and adds gloom to the assembly. The Chief Inquisitor only, a man of ferocious aspect, has his head out of a bag, and a very unpleasant head it must have appeared, also, to the heretics and the heathen, who were compelled to "kow-tow" to the illustrious, but happily exploded, Inquisition.

But these old drawings have forcibly the effect of bringing to our recollection the Council of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India—a Council whose existence we might possibly altogether forget, if it was not that a picture of a dozen old men with their heads in sacks has brought it vividly to our remembrance. Some six or seven years ago, when Her Majesty was graciously pleased to appoint Sir Charles Wood to rule several millions of Hindoos, Musselmans, and Anglo-Indians, it became known to us that a Council of gentlemen, well acquainted with Indian matters, was also appointed to assist the Right Honourable Baronet in his deliberations, and we were favoured, if we remember aright, by The *Illustrated London News*, with the portraits of these wise men of the East, who were not only to pilot their Chief through the rather intricate navigation of Indian affairs, but assist him also off the quicksands and shoals of his own right honourable ignorance.

As well as we recollect, there was nothing very remarkable about the features of the gentlemen, as dipicted in the *Illustrated News*, and they might easily have been mistaken for any other series of portraits presented by that journal, such as the proposers of an address to the Queen, "the Worshipful Society of Bellows-menders" or "the Antagonists of Thomas Sayers," and we forget nearly all their names, although strange to say, we are under the impression that they are still in the land of the living, and draw pay from Government for doing—and this is the question—what?

Does Sir Charles Wood's Council really give him any assistance on Indian matters, and if it does do so, is the assistance of any value? The first question it is difficult to answer, but the second requires not a moment's hesitation. It may be fairly supposed that the Council, at least, make some show of doing something for their money—that they assemble, in fact, occasionally to talk of the news in the last Indian mail, to criticise the table arrangements of the Governor General's "Doctor," or to hold other conversation, which, if of no great importance to the State, may indicate that the Council yet take some little interest in Indian matters, and yet we have no authority for stating that the Council even so far usefully employ themselves, or that they do not pass their days, as well as their nights, between the blankets. We never hear of them in fact, although it is our opinion, that public life, for them, is but the convenient night-cap of the Inquisition already quoted. If such were not the case, we might perhaps hear something definite about his Council from Sir C. Wood himself, but it is remarkable that, in his despatches, the Secretary rarely alludes to his Council, or, if he does so, it is with an ambiguity similar to that of a man who has a mad wife in Bedlam, and is compelled to answer questions about his "good lady." The Secretary of State directs so and so to be done, right or wrong, and it is generally the latter, but the Secretary of State, by the advice of his Council, never directs anything, and who is bold enough to say that Sir Charles is not wise in his generation? We are all well aware that it is anything but pleasant to be constantly convicted of making gross blunders on what is vulgarly called "our own hook," but how infinitely worse must it be to bear the responsibility of *others*, blunders without gaining even the credit that persistent obstinacy will obtain for men or donkeys?

"He is the most obstinate varmint on earth," says the costermonger with a smack of admiration in his tone, but then the donkey has only his own sins to answer for, and is quite unconscious of other beasts' burdens. Had he to answer for the vices of other animals, as well as his own, he would quickly be stoned, and his place on Hampstead Heath would know him no more; and so, on the whole, it is our opinion that the Secretary of State for India acts wisely, paradoxical as it may appear, in snubbing his Council.

Very great men in fact need no Council, and we all know that the Cæsars and Napoleons, who have ruled empires previous to Sir C. Wood, were notoriously intolerant of interference with their schemes for the benefit or ruin of mankind. Indeed, as Her Majesty's Government have thought proper to place the Right Honourable Baronet upon an imperial throne, we think the least it can now do to oblige "the purple" is to remove his Council, previous to the abolition of the vice-regal appointment in this country.

But we have enquired if, on the supposition the Secretary receives advice from his Council, that advice is likely to be of any value, and we most emphatically answer in the negative, as far as local public matters are concerned.

Europeans or Anglo-Indians,—for in this case the names are synonymous,—residing in England, can never be trusted with the Government of this country, and as far as their advice upon Indian matters is concerned, if not actually mischievous, it must be about as valuable to the governing power as the city intelligence of last year's *Times* would be to the speculator of to-day. However, if,—and it is probable—Sir C. Wood is often in want of ordinary information, such as that turtles are found upon the Coromandel Coast, that the Boree Bunder was not named after a Government official, and that Tank Square is not built on an island, we dare say the Council must be made very useful, the only question being whether an Indian encyclopedia would not answer the purpose nearly as well, while costing the country less money. *Au reste*, His Imperial Majesty in England might occasionally invite a lately landed Anglo-Indian to luncheon, and so *post* himself upon subjects which it is not unlikely his Council either never heard of, or have forgotten.

It is a melancholy fact that the very brightest intellects can not foresee the future, but there are instances where individuals cannot even see the present, and of such are those members of Sir C. Wood's Council, who have long been absent from India.

We should say that such men, if they had any influence, which, however, we believe they have *not*, would prove the most fatal drags upon the country's progress, and it is perhaps, fortunate, that the well known obstinacy and ignorance of Sir C. Wood is of such a rampant nature as to scorn even the attempts at a stationary policy, which we are justified in conceiving such old Anglo-Indians would willingly instil in his Right Honourable ear.

But haply Sir C. Wood must be up and doing, and whether his acts are blunders, or his blunders acts, we must, at least, give him credit for activity, which, if with a retrogressive tendency, at least, is not an actual stand still.

But space will not at present permit us to enter more fully upon the subject of that mysterious "Fehm-gericht," commonly called Sir Charles Wood's Council, and which, were it not for its palpable account with Government under the head of "salaries," we might be justified in considering as shadowy a substance as ever crazed the brain of an American "Medium." So we shall conclude our few remarks with a proposition of our own, which may be worthy of consideration. Let us have a few Anglo-Indians, civil, military, and mercantile, in the Imperial Parliament as members for Indian cities, and we shall be then able to give the Secretary of State a little useful information he is not likely to get from his Council.

THE *Hurkaru*:—Some Arabs, who have recently arrived at Hyderabad, state that Feroze Shah, the son of the late ex-King of Delhi, is now in Arabia, and supports himself by begging among the rich merchants.

THE WRECK OF THE "JEDDO."

THE latest information we are in possession of in regard to the loss of the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Jeddo*, leads us to believe that her position is next to hopeless. Nothing can be done until the next spring tide, when an attempt will be made to get her off. In the meantime, the Company's Superintending Engineer and a staff of men to try and save the engines were sent off to the wreck on board the steamer *Salsette* yesterday afternoon with the necessary machinery and apparatus for that purpose.

On Sunday night the tug *Colaba* and two lighters were left alongside the wreck for the purpose of removing the remainder of the cargo, which by this time is doubtless all out of the ship.

If the ship only keeps together until the high tides, a last effort will be made to tow her off, but we are sorry to say, that there is too much reason to fear that before that time she will be [illegible] in two. The *Jeddo* is far from being an old vessel, [illegible] only been launched in 1859, her commander, Captain Grainger, has always been held in high estimation as a skilful and careful navigator, as well as for his urbanity and consideration for the comfort of his passengers, all of whom, we feel, we feel assured, will sympathise with him on this sad occasion.

LATEST NEWS.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

Subscription Telegrams.

LONDON, 29TH JANUARY.

Fair Dhollera 16½d., fair demand.
Bengal Cotton 12½d.
Gold £3 17s. 9¼d. per oz.
Silver 5s. 1⅝d. to 5s. 1¾d. per oz.

The following amounts of specie were forwarded to Bombay by the Southampton steamer on the 27th;—Gold £137,000; Silver £293,375.

NEW YORK, 17TH JANUARY.

A resolution has been moved in the Senate requesting the President to withdraw the American Ambassador from England, in consequence of her refusal of a settlement of the *Alabama* claims. The resolution was rejected by a majority of 13.

It is reported via New Orleans, that an American fillibustering force has captured Bagdad, including the Mexican Imperial garrison

Private Telegrams.

MANCHESTER, 30TH JANUARY.

Fair Dhollera 16¾d.
Sawginned Dharwar 18d.
No. 30, Water Twist 2s. 2d.
No. 40, Mule Twist 2s. 0½d.
8½ lb Shirtings 17s. 6d.
Market, quiet.
Money, unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, 1ST FEBRUARY.

Fair Compta to arrive 14d.
Market drooping. Buy nothing costing above 12d.

2ND FEBRUARY.

Dhollera 16d., dull.
Shirtings 17s. 9d.
American supplies large.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

CALCUTTA, 2ND FEBRUARY.

Govt. Paper. { Four per cent., Rs. 10-12 to Rs. 11.
Five per cent., Rs. 3-2 to Rs. 3-6.
Five & half per cent., Rs. 8-14 to Rs. 9-2.

Exchange, 2s. 1¾d.
Freights: Dead Weight, 10s. to £1 5s.
Jute, £2 10s.
Seeds, £1 15s. to £1 17s. 6d.
Shirtings, Rs. 7-12 to Rs. 8.
Madapollams, Rs. 3-14 to Rs. 4.
Mule Twist, 9 as. to 9 as. 6 pies.
Market for Piece Goods, unchanged.
Market for Twist, dull.

GALLE, 5th Feb.

Steamer *Baroda* sailed for China.
Mail Steamer *Simla* sailed for Calcutta.

COCONADA, 5th Feb.

Steamer *Bushire* from Masulipatam in sight.

CALICUT, 5th Feb.

Steamer *Governor Higginson* sailed for Cochin.

BOMBAY.

MR. DUFF took charge of his acting appointment as Collector and Magistrate of Surat on Thursday last.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

MR. MATHEW, the Chief Resident Engineer of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, has, it is stated obtained six months' leave to proceed to England.

THE height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending 27th January, was 52 feet and six-tenths, and during the corresponding date in the last year it was 50 feet.

WE perceive by an advertisement in another column that the amount of the subscription towards the Victoria and Albert Museum up to the 2nd instant, is Rs. 49,225.

THE notification extracted from the *Government Gazette* in regard to a convention made between Government and H. H. the Thakore of Bhownuggur, was published in the *Government Gazette* of the 1st instant and not from that of the "10th," as incorrectly stated yesterday.

TIME intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 6 P. M. of the 4th and 6 P. M. of the 5th February: max. 49 hours 23 minutes; min. 28 hours 47 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the Continent of Europe 1st, and the United Kingdom 2nd February.

THE following passengers proceeded yesterday by the B. and B. S. S. Co.'s S. S. *Koina*, Captain Coburn, to Aden and Suez:—Major and Mrs. Widdicombe, and three children; Mr. J. C. Thompson; Dr. Schmid; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Glarden; Lieut. McNeil; Assistant Surgeon Hall; Mr. and Mrs. Hart; Mr. A. J. Cusack; Baron de H. Larpent; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Albrecht; and Captain Fraser.

MR. SPENCER COMPTON was driving a phæton in Girgaum Road on Saturday night, when the reins happened to break, and in jumping off to put them right he severely sprained his ancle, which was at the same time cut to the bone. The accident we regret to hear, was of so severe a nature that he will likely be confined to his house for two or three weeks.

MR. ARTHUR CRAWFORD, the Municipal Commissioner, yesterday morning at about 9 o'clock, accompanied by Mr. Rowland, an Inspector in the Municipality, with a number of his subordinates, was engaged in the Borah Bazar Street for more than two hours, in removing the wooden boards which greatly obstructed the thoroughfare. At this time a large number of natives congregated there to see the tumasha. It is to be hoped that similar obstructions to other streets will speedily be removed.

PORTUGUESE THEATRE.—It will be seen by a notice in our advertisement columns, that the Portuguese Dramatic Club play on Saturday next, in Kalbadavee. The performance will consist of a highly entertaining comedy in three acts entitled "As Luvas Amarellas" and a new farce full of local hits under the title of "The Share Market," with intermediate comic singing. Those who have subscribed for reserved seats are invited to send for their tickets as early as possible to avoid any inconvenience.

CAPTAIN T. L. FRASER, Staff Corps, attached to Her Majesty's 21st Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe on medical certificate for twenty months.

Lieutenant J. E. Kershaw, General List, attached to Her Majesty's 23rd Regiment Native Light Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate, with permission to proceed *via* the Cape of Good Hope.

THE following is the programme of music to be played this evening, by the Band of the 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment, at Colaba:—

Quick March	"Hoch von Dachsteui"	Sommerlat.
Overture	"Masaniello"	Auber.
Waltz	"Mountain Daisy"	D'Albert.
Selection	"Martha"	Flotow.
Quadrille	"Macbeth"	Herzog.
Galop	"Trab Trab"	Sommerlat.

THE following is the list of passengers per the ill fated steamer *Jeddo*, Captain Grainger:—*From Hongkong*—Mr. Mohmany, Mr. Javare, Mr. Vazir, Mr. Goolam Hoosein, Mr. Jaitha, three European and forty-five natives from the steamship *Nepaul*. *From Calcutta*—Mr. Elias Gubbay, Mr. Cassanord and Mr. Sharpe. The vessel left Hongkong on the 15th ult., Singapore on the 21st, Penang 23rd, and Galle on the 30th. The passengers, mails, specie and a portion of the cargo was transhipped into the *Salsette* at the scene of the disaster and brought in on Sunday night.

MR. W. WALTON, Acting Inspector-in-Chief Cotton Department, has submitted a report to Government, in which he states that he has issued a circular addressed to the cotton growers of the Dharwar districts, with a vernacular translation of an address from the Manchester Cotton Supply Association, giving his opinion on the same and offering certain suggestions on the subject. Government have ordered copies of the address to be forwarded to the several collectors, who in conjunction with the officers of the Cotton Frauds Department are requested to distribute the translations of the substance of it, so far as its relates to the circumstances of their particular district.

ON Saturday Mr. White, Advocate General, appeared before Mr. Justice Couch, in obedience to an order of the Court dated 13th January, to show cause why his Lordship's decree, given for the defendants in the absence of the plaintiffs, in the case of the *Oriental Financial Association vs. the Mercantile Credit and Financial Association*, on the 18th November, should not be set aside. The order of the 13th January was made on the presentation of an affidavit by Mr. W. Crawford, attorney for the plaintiffs, which stated that the reason why the plaintiffs were not represented on the day of the hearing of the cause was that Mr. Crawford was not aware it would come on. Mr. Bayley on Saturday appeared for the plaintiffs. Counsel having been heard, the Court said it would take time to consider its decision.

Yesterday (Monday) His Lordship intimated his decision to reinstate the suit, Mr. Crawford to pay the costs of the hearing on the 18th November and of the present application.

DEATH FROM OPIUM.—Yesterday Dr. Hewlett held an adjourned inquest on the body of a native named Yema, at the Jamsetjee Hospital, where the deceased died. The evidence showed that on the 1st instant, the deceased was found lying on the Esplanade in a state of insensibility, and on being taken to the Hospital it was ascertained that he was labouring under the effects of an overdose of opium. The stomach pump was used by Mr. Anderson, the apothecary, and his assistant: and during an interval when the deceased temporally rallied, he said he had taken eight grains of opium and had drunk some liquor afterwards. During the evening, however, he became worse, and died about midnight. Verdict—Died from the effects of opium.

Another inquest was held by Dr. Hewlett at Boree Bunder on Saturday last, on the body of a native labourer named Dhondoo. It appeared that on Friday last, whilst the deceased was working in the coal bulk [illegible], he overbalanced himself and fell head foremost into the hold. He was picked up insensible and died shortly afterwards. No blame was attributable to anybody, and a verdict was returned of accidental death.

THEFT OF A PISTOL BELONGING TO DR. LIVINGSTONE.—A Mahomedan named Ajeel Syed [illegible], an artificer in the Grand Arsenal, was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with stealing a pistol worth sixteen rupees, belonging to Dr. Livingstone, the celebrated African traveller. It appears that about two months ago, the Doctor had sent four pistols for repairs to Sergeant Haywood, who is now at Ahmedabad. They were repaired and kept in a box. On the 26th ultimo, Conductor Campbell missed one of the pistols. An information of the theft was given to Rao Bahadoor Acbar Ali, Native Commandant of Police, by a lascar employed in the arsenal. The police officer sent for the prisoner, and on his arrival questioned him about the pistol. The man said that the pistol was given to him by the lascar, and he sold it to a Mogul. Acbar Ali upon this statement proceeded with the accused to the house of the Mogul, who, on being interrogated about the pistol, produced it at once, stating at the same time that it was sold to him by the prisoner on Thursday last. The lascar denied having ever given the pistol to the prisoner, but stated that he caused him to be apprehended. The magistrate sent the prisoner to the House of Correction with hard labour for four months.

PREMCHUND ROYCHUND some time back proceeded with his family to Poleetana for performing his pilgrimage, and after travelling for about two months touching at Kattiwar, Veravul, Maggalore, Gunagud, Rampore, Lascar, Amrolee, Poleetana, Bhavenuggar and several other principal cities, returned to Bombay. At Gunagad there are 15 to 20 Hindoo temples in a ruined state, situated on a mountain about 3,500 feet above the level of the sea, all of which are ordered to be repaired at his expense. Mr. Premchund contributed a large amount for the erection of seven or eight Pinjrapores at different places. He also made pucka arrangements for the repairs of all Durumsalas in the several towns and villages he visited, and has promised to erect new Durumsalas at six or seven different places. The Durumsala at Bhavenuggur will be the largest of this kind. He likewise visited all the schools in the interior and contributed three thousand rupees for a scholarship to be established at Bhavenuggur. Besides this, he spent a very large amount in feeding fakeers and other poor people of several villages. At Poleetana a grand dinner was given by him, which lasted from morning till evening, to which people from a distance of 43 miles, numbering upwards of two thousand, collected to take the benefit of his bounty. He spent large sums in Nazranas to several Rajas. The sum of four lacs altogether was spent by Mr. Premchund Roychund during his journey.

BIRTHS REGISTERED IN BOMBAY DURING 1864.—The following report to Government by the Superintendent of Mortuary and Birth Returns, is dated the 25th ultimo. The report says:—During the year there has been a falling off in the number of registered births, which number altogether only 8,081, viz., 7,651 living, and 430 still-born. Of the 7,651 living, 4,322 were males, and 3,329 females, being in the proportion 129·1 males to 100 females. The excess of males is a little less than last year, yet above the average. Of the still-born children 254 were males and 176 females, or in the ratio of 144·3 males to 100 females. The still-born children were 5·4 per cent. of the whole. Only 45 illegitimate births were registered, or one-half per cent.

The following is the usual contrasted view of the ratio of male to female births in different castes and races:—

Castes and Races.	Males to 100 females born alive. Average. 1859-1863.	1864.	Above Average	Below Average.
Hindoos	123·5	128·7	5·2	...
Mussulmans	142·1	146·9	4·8	...
Parsees	117·5	107·0	...	10·5
Christians and Jews	117·0	136.1	19·1	...
All races	125·6	129 8	4·2	...

I must content myself with forwarding these figures as they are, for the reasons stated in my last and in previous reports. I am afraid to make them the basis of any general conclusion, except that they bear on their face the marks of inaccuracy.

A TRUSTWORTHY CLERK (?)—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, a Hindoo, named Dalotrow Bulwant, was brought before F. L. Brown, Esq., charged with having stolen Rs. 1,823-11-6 in cash, the property of the G. I. P. Railway Company.

It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner was employed as a clerk in the Company's Stores at Byculla. On the evening of the 8th January, the head clerk of the department deposited the money in question in a bag and put it in a book case drawer in his desk, locked the drawer, and took the key with him. On the following afternoon he missed the key, and as it could not be found he had the drawer broken open, when it was found that the bag and its contents had been stolen. Information was given to the police, and as the prisoner had been absent from the office since the time when the head clerk deposited the money in the drawer, he was taken into custody on suspicion. On his house being searched Rs. 144 in notes and silver, and several new gold and silver ornaments and clothes were found. The same day he was taken before Mr. Donald Cruikshank, the store keeper of the G. I. P. Railway, when he made a full confession of the robbery. He said he secreted himself in the Stores under the staircase, and when all was quiet he went upstairs to the office, struck a light, opened the head clerk's drawer, took the bag of money out, and returned to his former place of concealment. There he again struck a light, took the notes and silver out of it, and secreted them about his person. He slept in his place of concealment all night, and when the Stores were opened in the morning he went out through a paling at the back of the buildings, and having previously cut up the bag in which the notes were, he threw it away, and he threw the key of the drawer on to a heap of coals. The accused, after making his confession before several witnesses, showed them where he had concealed himself under the stairs, and a box of lucifer matches, together with several loose matches, were found lying about.

On the police making further inquiries they ascertained that the prisoner, in addition to two necklaces and two venetians, had purchased a buggy and two horses for Rs 750.

His Worship remanded the prisoner in order that the police may make further inquiries.

STEAMER "ALCOHOL."—The Government of India, on the strong recommendation of that of Bombay, has sanctioned the disbursement of Rs. 50,000 for the thorough repairs of the steamer *Alcohol*, at the port of Bombay.—*Hurkaru, Jan. 30.*

WE have been informed that amongst the various improvements, both municipal and sanatory, intended for the Island of Bombay, the Municipal Corporation of that city have proposed to establish a Hospital on the same footing as the Fever Hospital in Calcutta, for the treatment of both European and native patients. The expenses of the former are to be defrayed from the Municipal Funds, and of the latter from local subscriptions. The Municipality have also proposed to construct a suitable building for the purpose, a portion of which expenditure is to be met by private donations from several of the wealthy residents of the town, who have come forward to aid the proposed institution, if the Government would pay the sum of Rs. 50,000 for that laudable object. The subject being referred to the Government of India, the Governor General in Council has approved of the above propositions.—*Id.*

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Return of Traffic for the Week ending 27th of Jan. 1866.

OPEN 306 MILES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Coaching	42,206	13	6
Merchandize	48,110	7	8
Total...	90,317	5	2
Increase...	28,568	0	2
Corresponding Week in Jan. 1865, open 306 miles.			
Coaching	53,867	9	7
Merchandize	7,881	11	5
Total...	61,749	5	0

A CAUTION TO THE BUTCHERS.

Two butchers, named Ramchunder Sundoo and Husson Kyroo, were yesterday placed before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, charged with having, at the Boree Bunder slaughter house, six diseased sheep, for the purpose of being slaughtered, the same being unfit for the food of man. The prisoners were charged under section 197 of Act II. of 1865 (the new Municipal Act). Dr. Hewlett, Health Officer for the city of Bombay, stated that yesterday morning seven sheep were brought to him by Mr. Higgins, Superintendent of Markets, having been exposed for sale in the Boree Bunder slaughter house. The patches were off the skins, and the sheep were affected with small pox. In Dr. Hewlett's opinion the meat would be perfectly unfit for the food of man, and any person eating the meat would be imbued with disease.

Narrayen Baboorao, an overseer of markets, proved that yesterday morning, at about 6 o'clock, he had been at the Boree Bunder slaughter house, and examined the sheep brought there for the purpose of being slaughtered. He examined the seven sheep, and as they appeared to him unfit for the food of man, he seized them. Five of these belonged to the first accused, one to the second, and one to a man, who was not before the Court.

The prisoners stated in their defence that they were not aware that the sheep were diseased.

His Worship, in sentencing the prisoners, made some observations to the following effect: The butchers of this place acted almost with impunity when the late Municipal Act was in force. The highest punishment under that Act for the offence similar to the one which has been proved against you was simply a fine of 100 rupees. But the legislature knew that the public was suffering from a growing evil, and it has provided for effectual punishment under the new Municipal Act. Under this Act, a few months ago, I sentenced a butcher to be imprisoned for one month, and I had expected that the effect of that punishment would have been a wholesome one. But I am disappointed. The very appearance of the sheep brought in Court to-day has been revolting, and I would not be doing my duty if I did not meet you with a severe punishment. I now sentence each of you to be kept to hard labour for three months in the House of Correction, and also each of you to pay a fine of Rs. 200. I hope this will serve as a warning to the butchers. They must now be on their guard. They will not be allowed to poison the public. I may state that in the case that may next come before me, and if it be necessary, or if the circumstances of the case require it, that the full punishment allowed by the law be inflicted. I shall feel no hesitation in giving it.

On the information of Mr. Higgins, His Worship ordered a warrant to be issued against the man, who did not appear before the Court, for his apprehension.

APPLICATION TO WIND UP THE BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY.

MR. MAYHEW, instructed by Mr. Carter, on behalf of Mr. Napoleon Xavier, a creditor, moved before Justice Couch yesterday for a conditional order to wind up the above Company by the Court, under the provisions of Act 19 of 1857. The application was made under section 67, which states that "a Company shall be deemed to be unable to pay its debts (1.) Whenever a creditor, to whom the Company is indebted in a sum exceeding Rs. 500, then due, has served on the Company, by leaving or causing to be left at their registered office, a demand under his hand, requiring the Company to pay the sum so due; and the Company have, for the space of three weeks succeeding the service of such demand, neglected to pay such sum, or to secure or compound for the same to the satisfaction of the creditor," &c. The petition, read to the Court in support of the application, states that, by an agreement dated 2nd February 1865, Mr. Xavier contracted with the Company, which was then engaged in reclaiming the ground between the Wellington Pier and the Government Dockyard, to supply, and throw out of boats at high water, sand or other stuff, amounting in all to 33,00,000 cubic feet, to be in quality such as might be approved of by the engineer in charge of the works, at the rate of Rs. 4-8-0, payable every fortnight, for every hundred cubic feet so delivered. As security for the proper carrying out of the contract, the petitioner bound himself to receive ten per cent short of the total value at the end of every fortnight, which was to be retained by the Company until the completion of the whole work; or in the event of the petitioner furnishing approved security for a sum equal to that retained, he was to be repaid the deposit at the end of the then working season. In the event of his failing to supply sand or other stuff to the quantity of 2,000 cubic feet daily, or at least 2½ lacs cubic feet until the close of the season, the petitioner agree to forfeit his claim to any sum that might be in the hands of the Company. Under the contract he supplied the Company with sand to the value of Rs. 58,233; and received from them divers sums amounting in the aggregate to Rs 51,350. There was still due to him a balance of Rs. 7,662, for principal and interest, the payment of which he demanded in a letter under his hand dated 9th December 1865, which he caused to be left at the registered office of the Company. No reply was received, and on the 19th December, his attorney applied for payment of the money; but the Company had neglected to pay it. He was, therefore, desirous that an order should be made for winding up the Company.

His Lordship granted a rule *nisi*, or conditional order, for winding up the Company, to be heard on the 19th inst. The notice to the parties concerned to issue in the form already determined by the practice of the Court.

APPLICATION TO WIND UP THE BOMBAY BAZAAR AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY.

AT the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Couch, Mr. Marriott, instructed by Mr. Khunderow Morojee, on behalf of Bhaidas Tapidas and other contributaries of the above Company, moved for an order for the winding up of the Company by the Court, on the ground that it had not commenced business within one year from the date of its incorporation, as required by Section 66 of the Joint Stock Company's Act. That section gave the Court power to wind up the Company, which had not commenced its business as required by the Act. It appeared from a certificate of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies that this Company was registered on the 23th Dec. 1864; and not having yet commenced business, it clearly came within the scope of the section. The petition praying for the order applied for, which was read in Court, states that the Bombay Bazaar and Land Investment Company was, on the 28th December 1864, in accordance with the terms of Act 19 of 1857, duly registered as a Joint Stock Company with limited liability. The capital consists of sixty lacs of rupees, divided into three thousand shares of Rs. 2,000 each. On or about January 1865, a first call of Rs. 1,000 per share was made payable at the office of the Bombay Finance Corporation. The amount of first calls so paid was in the aggregate Rs. 1,83,000. The Bombay Finance Corporation is now being wound up voluntarily; and a suit brought by the directors of the Bazaar Company to recover that amount from the Bombay Finance Corporation is now pending in the High Court. This sum of Rs. 1,83,000 is the sole assets of the Company, which has not commenced its business, although more than a year has elapsed since its incorporation. The petitioners were desirous that it should be wound up by this Court, and an official liquidator thereof appointed, to whom the Bombay Finance Corporation should pay the sum of Rs. 1,83,000. They, therefore, prayed for an order of the Court directing the Company to be wound up, and appointing a fit and proper person as liquidator, and further directing that no director and officer of the Bazaar Company shall receive payment from the Bombay Finance Corporation of the sum of Rs. 1,83,000.

The learned Judge directed the petition to be received, and appointed Monday the 19th inst. for the hearing of the petition on notice to the parties concerned. Notice to be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* and local newspapers, according to the practice of the Court in some previous cases of this kind.

PRESERVATION OF WOOD FROM THE ATTACKS OF WHITE ANTS.

SOME correspondence regarding the preservation of wood from the attacks of white ants has been placed at the disposal of the press:—

Lieutenant Ducat, R. E., Executive Engineer of the Northern Concan, in writing to Dr Hewlett on the 5th October last, says:—I have the honour to return the piece of deal wood you sent me to test as to its being proof against the ravages of white ants. I also send you a piece of unprepared deal wood which was buried in a white ants' nest in close proximity with and at the same time as the wood you sent me. From these you will see that while the unprepared wood is very much eaten, the wood you sent me is still quite untouched. I do not know the exact time that these pieces of wood remained buried, but I believe it was about one month. The experiment as far as it has gone speaks very strongly in favour of the method of preserving wood from white ants proposed by you.

Dr. Hewlett, on the 11th December following, in a communication to the Public Works Department, says:—With reference to my letter to your address dated 23rd November 1865, I have the honour to state that I have made still further experiments regarding the preservation of wood from the attacks of white ants, and would request you to do me the favour of submitting them to Government. Two pieces of deal, herewith sent, were taken, one of which was treated by a process I will hereafter explain, and both sent to Captain Ducat, R. E., whose report on the experiment I append. The process is simple enough. A piece of wood is soaked in the fluid sent in the accompanying bottle; when it is taken out of the bottle it will feel oily to the touch; in this state it would not take either paint or paper, but by exposing it rapidly to a flame of fire, the oil, as it were, is driven into the pores of the wood and it presents a perfectly dry appearance, when it will take either paint or paper. It is then perfectly preserved against the attacks of white ants. As this fluid was made at my desire in England, I cannot tell what the cost of it would be, but I know that it would be very trifling. Should you desire it, I can easily procure information on this point. If I should not be out of rule I would respectfully suggest, that if it is thought of sufficient moment, this piece of wood be forwarded to St. Helena. I am sure that from easiness of application, cheapness of cost, and efficiency, it will supersede all other methods. I have also a preparation for preserving canvas, &c., should Government require information on this point.

Colonel Jenkin Jones, in a communication addressed to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, observes in his letter dated 17th June 1864,—My predecessor, Colonel Dickinson, reported what had been done by the Executive Engineer at the Presidency to try an experiment with McDougall's Sheep-dipping composition, as a means of preserving timber from the ravages of white ants, and he suggested that certain pieces of wood, which were buried at Parell, smeared with the ointment, and soaked in the solution received from Dr. Hewlett, might be allowed to remain undisturbed for a short time. I have lately received from the Executive Engineer the following report of the result of this experiment:—"Two pieces of good teak, and two of teak rafters, one of each soaked in the solution, and one simply smeared with the ointment, were buried on the side of the Elphinstone road, Parell, in the vicinity of a railing, (enclosing a tree) attacked with white ants. On taking out these pieces, I find that they have not been attacked by white ants, but I would observe that I do not consider this to be a sufficient test, as it is well known that where a softer description of timber is found in the vicinity of a hard wood, the latter generally is not touched by white ants. Another piece of teak wood simply smeared in the solution, was also buried in the Government-house garden, at Parell, quite away from any other description of timber, and it is found to be quite free from the attacks of white ants." This experiment may be fairly considered a sufficient test of the composition against the ravages of white ants, the timber having been buried a year and a half.

Government have ordered copies of the correspondence to be forwarded to the Governor of St. Helena, and have requested Dr. Hewlett to report to them in respect to his preparation for preserving canvas.

FORT POLICE COURT.—5TH FEB.

(BEFORE DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Sealallkakun was yesterday charged with having stolen a cotton rope, the property of one Khanbhoy Ibramjee. On the charge being established against the prisoner, His Worship sent him to the House of Correction for one month with hard labour.

CONTINUED WILFUL DISOBEDIENCE OF LAWFUL COMMANDS.—Duncan Mathewson, seaman of the British ship *William Ritson*, was brought up, and placed at the bar, charged with continued wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the said ship.

It appeared from the evidence of the captain, that the accused was sent to the House of Correction on the 22nd ultimo, for refusal of duty. He returned on board yesterday, and on being ordered by the master to go to his work, he refused to do so.

The accused wanted his discharge, but the magistrate told him that he would not get it, and advised him to go on board. The prisoner said he would not go to his work, whereupon the magistrate sent him to the House of Correction for four weeks with hard labour.

AN INCORRIGIBLE THIEF.—Ismall Cumall, who had been several times in jail, was yesterday sentenced by the magistrate to be imprisoned for fourteen days in the House of Correction with hard labour, for being found between sunset and sunrise on Sunday last in the Hanuman Lane.

LAW.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Monday, 5th February 1866.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE COMMISSIONER SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

In re H. V. Faulconer.

THIS insolvent appeared for his first hearing—*Rule nisi.*

In re Henrg Geo Briggs.

In this matter also a *rule nisi* was granted.

In re Sha Goordhundass Petamberdass.

This matter was set down for the first hearing, but the insolvent did not appear when called.

Mr. McCulloch, who appeared for a judgment creditor, asked for costs.

The Commissioner enquired what the nature of his opposition would have been?

Mr. McCulloch—The non-disclosure of property. If he had appeared I should have asked for an adjournment on the ground of the notice having been served on us only two days ago.

The Commissioner, in dismissing the petition, said he did not see his way to making an order for costs.

After a considerable time the insolvent made his appearance, and said he had been detained by a ceremony on the occasion of the death of a relative. The Commissioner, after questioning him, did not think his explanation satisfactory, and while confirming his dismissal of the petition gave the insolvent leave to file a fresh one.

In re Furdoonjee Jamsetjee.

This insolvent appeared for his second hearing. His debts, as stated in the schedule, amounted to Rs. 5,648; and the assets were nil—excepting some shares belonging to the insolvent.

In reply to the Commissioner the insolvent stated that he had been a medical practitioner.

The Commissioner—And then you went into the share market; is that so?

Insolvent—Yes.

The Commissioner—And so got ruined?

Insolvent—Yes.

The Commissioner (after examining the schedule)—It s quite evident that what you have stated is the solution of the matter—*Rule nisi.*

In re Fred Heycock.

Mr. Mayhew moved, in this matter, that the petition be dismissed. It was filed, he stated, so far back as May last.

The insolvent was not represented.

Petition dismissed.

In re Esmaljee Ibrahimjee.

This matter was set down for the third hearing.

Mr. McPherson—the insolvent not appearing—asked that the petition should be dismissed with costs.

The petition was dismissed accordingly, costs being given, under rule 20, against the estate.

In re Narrotumdass Luckmidass and another.

This matter was set down for the fifth hearing. The last adjournment was made for the purpose of affording an opportunity for the investigation of the accounts and to enable the insolvents to amend the schedule.

Mr. McCulloch appeared for the insolvents.

The Commissioner said that as the matter had never been before him he could not take it up with any satisfaction. He would therefore adjourn the further hearing of the matter until such time as the Acting Chief Justice might direct on application being made to him.

In re Thos. Randall.

In this matter, called for the third hearing, the insolvent did not appear.

Mr. McCulloch appeared for an opposing creditor. The hearing, he stated, had been adjourned till to-day to admit of the schedule being amended by the introduction of the name of his client as a creditor. That amendment, however, had not been made. The insolvent was represented by counsel last time.

The Commissioner.—What is it you ask?

Mr. McCulloch.—That the petition be dismissed, my Lord. Last time we showed that there had been a concealment of books and gave evidence of the non-production of property.

The Commissioner—It appears that the application for the amendment was made by the counsel for the insolvent.

Mr. McCulloch—Yes, my Lord. I made the objection, and His Lordship asked the counsel if he wanted to make the amendment; and he said he did.

The Commissioner said, the amendment not having been made, and the insolvent not appearing, there was very little difficulty in dealing with the case, and he had no hesitation in dismissing the petition.—*Petition dismissed with costs.*

In re Cassiram Ramjee, Succaram Ramjee, and Gungaram Ramjee.

Dr. Reid appeared for the insolvents; Mr. Marriott and Mr. O'Leary for opposing creditors.

Gungaram was absent, and was stated to be sick at Poona.

Mr. O'Leary objected to going on without the presence of that insolvent, who he said was the managing man in the business.

Mr. Marriott asked that the petition should be dismissed, stating that it was filed in December 1864, and that at last hearing also the insolvent who was absent was stated to be sick at Poona.

After some discussion it was agreed to allow the case to stand adjourned for a month, and protection was granted to the three insolvents.

In re Suggon Tulockchund.

Mr. Marriott, in this matter, applied in the absence of the insolvent that the petition should be dismissed with costs.—*Granted.*

There was no further business worth noticing.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP, AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE TUCKER.

IMPORTANCE OF NOTICE.

Mr. Nanabhai Haridas appeared for the petitioners.

This was an application by Munishanker Hargovan praying, that the order of the Senior Assistant Judge of Broach, made in a judicial proceeding to which he was a party, might be set aside as illegal. The facts of the case were as follows:—

On the death of one Balmukan Hargovan, his brother Munishanker applied to the Senior Assistant Judge of Broach for a certificate of heirship under Regulation VIII. of 1827. The application was opposed by Lalita, widow of the deceased. The Senior Assistant Judge referred the matter to Moonsiff No. 1, for enquiry and report. The Moonsiff accordingly enquired into the matter and reported the result to the Senior Assistant Judge, without fixing any day for resuming consideration of Munishanker's application, or giving any kind of notice whatever, either to him or to his Vakil as to when there would be a further hearing of the application, took up the case and upon the evidence taken before the Moonsiff, and the report made by him and after examining one more witness, passed an order in the matter adverse to Munishanker in the absence of Munishanker and of his Vakil. Hence this application.

The application being supported by Mr. Nanabhai, the Court (present the Hon'ble Justices Westropp, Tucker, and Warden) on the 16th November 1865, ordered the papers and proceedings in the case to be sent up, granting at the same time a *rule nisi* for the widow to show cause why the Senior Assistant Judge's order should not be set aside as illegal, no notice having been given to the applicant the day when the case would be taken up by the Assistant Judge, and the examination of witnesses having been referred to the Moonsiff.

The papers and proceedings having accordingly arrived, and the said widow Lalita failing to appear to show cause, the Court made the *rule absolute*.

SPORTING.

CRICKET.

On Saturday last the elevens of the Bombay Cricket Club and H. M.'s S. *Octavia* met on the ground of the former for a day's match at cricket, time permitted of only one Innings each being played, which resulted in an easy victory for the B. C. C. We subjoin the score:—

THE BOMBAY CLUB.

First Innings.

Wake	c. Hodder	6
Rowell	c. Graves b. Tregaskis	14
Baker	b. Hodder	31
Stock, Lieut.	c. Graves b. Tregaskis	60
Moore	c. Hutton b. do.	3
Aitken	b. Tregaskis	47
Ackroyd	run out	18
Grant	run out	3
Blythell	c. and b. Hodder	10
Stead	not out	1
Comyn, Lieut.	b. Tregaskis	1
	Byes	4
	Leg Byes.	5
	Wides	9
	Total	212

H. M. S. "OCTAVIA."

First Innings.

Powles	c. Grant b. Baker	6
Walker	c. do. b. Stock	5
Hodder	c. do. b. do.	0
Tregaskis	b. Stock	16
Hallett	b. Baker	45
Gardiner	c. Baker b. Stock	11
Edwards	c. do. b. do.	11
Maitland	run out	3
Graves	b. Baker	15
Hutton	c. Baker b. Stock	8
Jekyll	not out	0
	Byes	2
	Wides	14
	Total	136

CORRESPONDENCE.

A QUERY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR—Will any one of the readers of your widely circulated paper inform me about the following questions:—

I. On what grounds is the period of the Vakeelut examination for those that failed in it fixed?

II. Is the period of two years required to make up the subjects when they are once gone through by a candidate that failed in it?

III. Is the rule of the definitions of period made by the examiners among themselves or fixed by a circular of the High Court?

A WELL-WISHER OF THE FAILED.

Bombay, 4th February.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—If the "balance sheet" that has just been issued by the directors of the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation is intended, as your correspondent "Comment" seems to think, to deceive the shareholders, it is about the most foolish attempt of the kind that I have met with for a long time; for what man in his senses, however ignorant he may be of business matters, will be satisfied with such items as "shares purchased on commission Rs. 25,53,296-15-5" and "unadjusted account Rs. 23,56,575-12-7" which appear under the head of "assets"? Why is the account unadjusted, and how would it look if it were adjusted? All that I can learn from this precious balance sheet is, that the affairs of the Corporation, are in a bad state: how bad I can not tell. If I wish to know what shares the Company has purchased *not* on commission, the only information on the point I can obtain is an item "general shares purchased on account of the Corporation." What are general shares, and what is the value of general shares in the present state of the market? I see the balance sheet is signed by an officiating manager. What has become of the manager, Mr. Coke? and has he had any hand in the preparation of this precious document? Is it true, as rumour has it, that having brought the Com-

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pany into difficulties. he has quietly left the shareholders to get out of the difficulties as best they may, and has joined himself, or hired himself, to a firm of Jews.

It is to be hoped that shareholders will make a point of attending the meeting at 3 P. M. on Thursday, the 8th instant, and that a searching investigation will be made. The meeting should be adjourned if necessary and no favour should be shown to DESERTERS.

3rd February.

P. S.—If it should be resolved to wind up the Company, I hope the shareholders will not allow any extravagant sum to be voted for the payment of liquidators. Two or three thousand rupees would be quite sufficient. But there should be no winding-up till a thorough investigation has been made.

II.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The report of the auditors dated 3rd February, and published in your columns of to-day, must be regarded as a protest against the judgment which the press has been unanimous in passing on them. Before exonerating them from blame, however, shareholders are anxious to see the following points naturally suggested by the facts satisfactorily cleared up.

The balance sheet (such as it is) was in the hands of the public on the first day of this month or the day before, and bore the signature of the auditors who appeared to have passed it as correct without special report. This morning, however, these gentlemen informed shareholders in a somewhat lengthy document that the audit was not completed until Saturday last, the 3rd instant, and further that they find some items *not correctly* made up.

As it is most improbable that the directors or officers of the Company much as they deserve censure, would have used the auditors names without authority (which had they done so would have amounted to fraud) or is led to believe that Messrs. Charles E. Benn, and A. Thomson, in their desire to assist, certified to the correctness of the balance sheet and profit and loss account *before* they had examined the books and documents from which the former are prepared.

It is for them to prove that such was not the case, for as long as a doubt remains on this head not the least reliance can be placed on their report, which, though very elaborate on minor points, remains open to much COMMENT.

5th February.

FIRE INSURANCE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Permit me to address, through the medium of your valuable columns, a large section of our merchants in general, and of natives in particular, on a very important matter, which, I believe, will gain your approbation.

Some time ago I read in the *Times of India* a sensible letter signed by "S," relating to Insurance Companies, the suggestion made therein was worth paying attention to; but, Sir, relative to the same subject, there is another important suggestion, and to that I now, with your permission, wish to draw the attention of our native merchants. I allude to Fire Insurance. Many, nay almost all, of our native gentlemen those dealing largely, and those possessing valuable estates, do not consider it advisable to insure their property against loss by fire, this unwise policy on their part is liable to grave objection and should be regarded, as what Lord Stanley, M. P., said, in addressing his constituents at King's Lynn, a "discouragement to prudence and an encouragement to gambling speculation," for a man who prefers betting on his luck rather than insuring is in effect a gambler. We must congratulate ourselves that in Bombay there are no professional incendiaries as in England. If such were the case, there is no doubt Bombay would be unable to boast herself of being a flourishing and wealthy city. While everything at present in Bombay is in a state of expansion, it is a matter of great regret that our native merchants should ignore this useful institution. Now just fancy the fate, Mr. Editor, of thousands of bales of cotton, all except a few, lying uninsured on the Colaba Green and of several beautiful and valuable buildings, manufactories, &c.! Let us take for an example the late catastrophe that occurred at the Royal Mill? This manufactory was not insured, and the loss now sustained is reported to be about one lac of rupees. Had the directors found it prudent to spend a small sum in the shape of premium, they would now have left the shareholders quite safe, and would themselves have not been censured by the public for their imprudent policy. Now the question is, how this objectionable conduct could be rectified? This may be very easily done: it is in the hands of the agents who represent several Fire Insurance Companies. All they have to do is to frequently circulate their respective reports and accounts, and bring forward before the public the advantages that are or could be derived by effecting insurance. This, I regret to say, is not the case here; our merchants are not alone to be reproached, but these agents too. Mr. Editor, I am now in Bombay for the last three years, but to my surprise I never received any report of their progress except the two viz. the "Royal" and the "London aad Lancashire" (these Companies' reports are now lying on my desk, are indeed very satisfactory, and deserve all the support of the public. No doubt their agents, Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co. and Messrs. Stenhouse & Co. have used a wise discretion). By following this example, I have no doubt, our native gentlemen, who are innocent of all knowledge of these useful institutions, will very soon become familiar with them. No doubt, Mr. Editor, you will find this letter very long, but I consider it very short for the interesting subject of which it treats. C.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondents.)

KATTYWAR, 30TH JANUARY.

THE cold weather seems to have begun again within the last few days. Before that time it was more like the hot season. The nights and mornings are now delicious, a fire in our tents would be far from unacceptable. Our friends, the Waghers, are still keeping very quiet. There have been two skirmishes since I last wrote. On the first occasion nine outlaws were suddenly come across by a party patroling. Of course the rebels made a bolt of it and the patrol after them. They led them a nice dance through all kinds of jungle, till they came to the sea: it happened to be low tide, and the shore was all mud and mangrove bushes, amongst these the Waghers rushed. The pursuing party kept them in sight without going into the mud, which was up to their waists; knowing that when the tide rose the enemy would either be drowned or fall into their hands. The water rose higher and higher and yet the Waghers did not move till at last the sea washed clean over them. They evidently preferred drowning to imprisonment for life. The patrol remained on the spot till they had seen the last of their friends. The next affair was rather ludicrous. A jemadar of the Jam of Nowanuggur was out with three armed men when he suddenly came upon fifteen outlaws eating their supper in a nullah. Fortunately for him he was not noticed. Seeing this he called out in a loud voice "come on men, rush upon them." The Waghers fancying themselves attacked by a large number bolted at once, leaving no end of shoes and some swords and matchlocks behind. The jemadar fired two shots after them and luckily bagged two men. I think he will get rewarded for the presence of mind he showed. I forgot whether I mentioned in my last the impudence of sixteen Waghers seizing a fishing boat going over to Kutch, looting a village and coming back again. The *Pantaloon* is now cruising about with orders to destroy the piratical fleet of the Waghers. This will not be very difficult to accomplish, as the only boat they ever possessed was the fishing smack above alluded to. The *Clyde* is also knocking about the Coast. I think they are very useful to keep Dwarka and Beyt in order. These two places are the hot-bed of Wagher villiany, and if they only dared would assist the rebels more than they even now do on the sly.

Some changes in the disposal of the troops have occurred since I last wrote. The force at Burdah chowkey has been increased by thirty sabres of the 1st Bombay Lancers. The remainder of the squadron are now stationed at Bantwa, where there is also a detachment of the 23rd Regiment N. L. I., consisting of one company, under a European officer.

BARODA, 2ND FEBRUARY.

I HAVE this week to describe two events, one being the reception of the new Resident, Colonel Barr, by the Guicowar, the other being a hunting picnic given by His Highness to all the station. On Saturday last, all the ladies and gentlemen in Baroda were invited to meet Colonel and Mrs. Barr at dinner at the Mota Bagh, which is a garden very tastefully laid out, with a handsome palace in the centre. The royal entertainer is exceedingly complete as to his *bund-o-bust* and and furnishes carriages for his guests, for I should tell you that the vehicle most in vogue among the European inhabitants of Baroda is the bullock dhumnee, much such a machine as we may suppose the Patriarchs of old to have been jolted about in, except, by the way, but they probably had not springs. Some of the guests drove straight to the Mota Bagh, others went to an inclosure in which stands the jailkhana; here, gorgeously arrayed, were elephants ready to bear off the younger and more adventurous portion of the visitors. The ladies did not avail themselves of this mode of transit, but remained in their carriages. Between the jail and the Mota Bagh were drawn up the silver guns, and the Highland regiment, as you have often heard the Guicowar's troops are exceedingly well drilled and the Highlanders are considered, I believe, to be the crack corps. The guns fired a salute. I imagine them to be either 3 or 4 pounders. Then the Highlanders fired three *feux de joie*, an achievement which they executed with more regularity than our troops usually do; probably for the simple reason that they have far more practice at that particular operation. This pseudo-Scotch regiment looks quite imposing at a little distance, and as the eye first falls upon the European officers in front, (when at open order), the deception is perfect. I wonder that His Highness does not manage to alter the colour of his men's faces as well as of their knees; if they wear pink drawers, surely they might paint their cheeks, for brown countenances on the top of red legs, is a combination not often seen in nature, except in the case of French partridges. After the above expenditure of ammunition, the company proceeded to the Mota Bagh palace, where a very mild nautch was provided for the amusement of the ladies, in the lower hall, the walls of which were profusely decorated with English and French pictures; representing hunting scenes, desperate encounters, portraits of eminent men, &c. Three exceedingly gorgeous chandeliers illuminated this apartment. About half past six every one went upstairs, into a charming room which commanded a beautiful view of the gardens, which were lighted by innumerable lamps. The upstairs room was very pretty indeed, containing the various European curiosities which His Highness evidently takes great pleasure in collecting. He has some exquisite clocks, with wonderful machinery, one representing a rope dancer, whose motions are astonishingly natural; another display birds which fly from branch to branch of a tree; but, perhaps, the gem of the collection was a snuff-box, from the top of which, when a spring was touched, emerged a small bird, who sang very sweetly for a couple of minutes. Soon after the exhibition of these curiosities, dinner was announced, and the ladies were carried off in *janpans* to the banqueting hall, the gentlemen escorting them on foot. After a capital dinner, the guests were conducted to a verandah, whence they witnessed a grand display of fireworks. Natives are very fond of this kind of spectacle, and when the rockets burst and let loose their red, blue, and green stars, the hum of approbation amongst the dusky crowd, reminded one, *parva componere magnis*, of the low roar which arises from the stand on the Derby day, at each false start—and so to bed, as the illustrious Pepys hath it.

On Tuesday came the hunt. The Guicowar started with those ladies and gentlemen who wished to witness the sport at half past six in the morning by special train, to a place called Etola, about ten or eleven miles up the line. The country about is swarming with fat black buck. His Highness is exceedingly particular about his preserves and will not allow a gun to be fired off on his land, consequently the deer are perfectly tame, and the tanks swarm with duck who live there unmolested. The Guicowar has a very handsome state railway carriage, fitted with soft luxurious couches, mirrors and carpets. On arriving at Etola all descended, and recruited their exhausted frames with coffee and cakes. It is a well known axiom that nature abhors a vacuum, and nature was vigorously backed up in her well founded dislike on this occasion. Then the hunt began. There were two cheetahs or hunting leopards, and so the sportsmen were divided into two parties, one commanded by the Guicowar in person, and the other by the Commander-in-Chief of his army. All were seated by twos, in bullock carts, that kind of cart which is merely an oblong tray upon springs and is very light. In these the traveller is enabled to go across a flat country like Guzerat without enduring great suffering. The sportsmen are not permitted to ride as they by so doing would frighten away the deer, who cannot be quite tame for this kind of shikar. The string of carts then proceeds with the chief huntsmen in the front one with the cheetah. The Guicowar acts up to his title by driving personally. The cheetah is hooded, and secured by a fastening round the loins. The deer readily allow the carts to approach, and the principal art in the matter is to separate the finest buck from the herd, so that the cheetah may not pounce upon a doe, or any young inferior deer. There appears to be little difficulty in driving to within a hundred yards or so of a flock, but this distance is rather too far for the cheetah, and besides does not allow of the desired separation of a particular animal. When arrived at about this distance, therefore, the carts are turned to the right and left, and proceed in a separate direction, a manœuvre which puzzles the deer who then walk stupidly hither and thither, when a favourable opportunity occurs within eighty yards, the hood is taken off the cheetah and the fastening loosened from his loins. He springs from the cart and starts leisurely, at a slouching trot, towards his prey, taking advantage of any bush or inequality to hide his approach. As soon as he thinks that he is near enough, or that he is observed, he breaks into a gallop: it is a mistake to suppose that his action consists only of a few enormous bounds, it is a regular gallop, something between that of a greyhound and a race-horse. For about fifty yards his pace is tremendous; if by that time, he is within ten yards or so of the quarry he will probably be successful, over that distance he will probably miss; for after the first rapid burst the buck can go very nearly as fast as the cheetah and has far better wind. I have seen the cheetah run about forty yards all the time within two yards of the deer's hind quarters, and miss him after all. The successful leopard's *modus operandi* is to strike the flying buck as he overtakes him, to spring on his quarter as he trips up. This rolls the deer over, and the cheetah who has overshot his mark, turns suddenly back and fixes his teeth in the throat, holding the victim's head down with his paws—the deer is thus on his back and can only strike the empty air with his sharp feet. The cheetah is taken off with some difficulty and rehooded, he springs into his cart again like a cat. When he is unsuccessful in catching his prey soon after the first spin, he gives up blown, and sits sulkily puffing till the attendants come up and get him on the cart again. It is remarkable to observe how easily the cheetah is exhausted; perhaps in the wild state it has more endurance.

You will, I daresay, expect to hear from me something about our little row, but I do not feel inclined to enter upon the subject, further than to tell you that everybody here seems unanimous in thinking that those who brought the matter before the public, would have done much better if they had washed their dirty linen at home; and that all the Bombay daily papers might have exercised a wise discretion by pouring oil upon the troubled waters, instead of adding violence to this tempest in a teapot.

CENTRAL PROVINCES, 29TH JANUARY.

THE Nagpore Exhibition is now an accomplished feat. A vast deal of interesting and healthy information relating to these provinces has permeated by this time the length and breadth of India, and yet not all of our varied and inexhaustible riches and products was represented. To our knowledge of the mineral wealth much has been added, but until capitalists from home or from our Presidency towns visit all parts of India, there will be no adequate appreciation of the sources and capabilities of the wealth of India. There is no want of help by suggestive publications on the part of Government. Nearly every Gazette contains some valuable paper on Indian products, which, could capitalists believe how near railways have made this country to England, would tempt them to these shores in numbers yearly. The raw produce of India is actually unsurpassed, and in many items unrivalled by any port of the world. Here and there there is a little hole and corner business being carried on, which will pioneer the way to a vast influx of capital. The day is not far distant when the mist will fall from the eyes of England, when Indian climate and Indian sun and Indian rebellions will be no longer a bugbear to scare away enterprise. When wealthy Indian potentates will take their part in the mercantile nobility of the world, and send the superb resources of their territories into the market to compete boldly and victoriously with all comers. I am afraid to say how much wealth the chieftains of Central India might, by a judicious outlay of money in scientific exploration, show themselves possessed. The mineral and metallurgic necessities of the day have increased an hundredfold during the last twenty years, and will continue to increase so long as new inventions, discoveries, and arts continue to present themselves to the world of science, of philosophy, and of industry.

At present the spirit of real Anglo-Saxon enterprise in this part of the world seems confined to the Parsee class, and all honour be to them, may their manners be imitated, their honesty emulated, and their prosperity deserved by their brethren in India; but the Parsees are not a scientific class. They will be the first to bring into the markets the resources of India, when produced; but we cannot look to them to investigate for themselves the resources of the country, or originate the production and development of them. This is the privilege of the conquering race alone; to them their birth, language, and nationality open out advantages which, if even offered practically, could not be made full of use by any enterprising native unaccompanied by large landed possessions. True, that the rich Baboos of Calcutta hold in mortgage almost every indigo factory in the lower provinces of Bengal, but they would themselves never think of cultivating indigo: so with the tea plantations in Assam and Cachar—it will be found, too, that the Baboos hold most of the tea estates, but this is because of the hurry with which these tea speculations have been got up. I am writing of conscientious, scientific, and steady enterprise backed by adequate wealth from England, and on a large scale—not the wild gamblings of limited liability concerns. India contains a poor people, but she is an Eldorado in her mineral resources, of which only a few scattered items, as it were, have as yet been made patent to the world of commerce.

I suppose the bucolic mind is much the same in texture all the world over, and Hodge at home probably had his intellect quite as well expanded by wandering agape round the Great Exhibition, as his analogue of the ryot class has here. The frequent exclamations of the latter evince at least that he takes some interest in many of the things he sees, and we must needs be contented with that as a beginning. It is only a very small proportion of the visitors who really draw lessons of any value from such collections. I am afraid most of our visitors, I mean the members of the large firms who came from Calcutta and Bombay, are not quite satisfied at their not being asked to some of the dinners or balls that took place. A gentleman, an exhibitor from Calcutta, thus writes to me on this subject:—"I had but nine copies of your papers containing an account of the Exhibition. I have much pleasure in returning by to-day's post the newspapers which you kindly lent me, they amused me much en route to Mirzapore. Do you not think the Exhibition would have been better closed, had an opportunity been given for the expression of 'public opinion,' that is, of many gentlemen who were present at it, and whose views and sentiments might have done some public good? For instance, if an entertainment had been given by the Chief Commissioner at the Residency, and invitations to all respectable visitors given to it, a tiffin or a dinner, healths proposed, success toasted, &c., the proceedings would have been wound up with greater eclat. As it was, there *seemed* to be nothing afloat but what was intended to excite wonder and amazement amongst the natives. On every hand you heard *wah! wah!* but where was the hearty cheer of Englishmen of noble sentiments propounded, and principles of enlightenment and progress vented? No where. Besides, I have heard it remarked that even the two balls got up were exclusive, and that the exhibitors, who should have been honoured with invitations to the same were excluded! Surely this was not right, and if the omission was intentional, it shows a littleness of mind and a great impropriety. I did not care about them myself, or I might possibly have been invited, but I mention this on behalf of others who felt aggrieved." No doubt the exhibitors from your city coincide with the above. I certainly think that the dinner given by the Exhibition Committee, at which I mentioned that a testimonial was presented to Mr. Vertue, ought to have taken place a week earlier, and all the European gentlemen, visitors and exhibitors, have been invited, thus making it a Trades Union. But, then, this is a non-regulation province, when the services are "all in all" outsiders unless in good positions with good salaries being looked down on. Not that Mr. Temple has these ideas, but his subordinates have, as the correspondent says above, the Exhibition was for the natives. Here is an incident that occurred. To go up to the paintings of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the other oil paintings of Mr. Jansen, we had to go up a few steps to the dais, which was covered with handsome carpets. The Assistant Commissioner of Nagpore, Mr. Macdougal, was sitting on one of the benches talking, and seeing that the carpets were getting soiled, and that the crowds of natives were passing up with their shoes on, even up to the pictures of their future King and Queen, ordered the police sentries to make the natives take their shoes off ere they passed up the dais. This order seemed to cause some dissatisfaction, and shortly after Mr. Rivett Carnac, seeing a crowd at the spot, came up and said in the vernacular "who gave orders to take your shoes off, put them on, and pass on." Mr. Macdougal, who was sitting on the bench still, directly said "I gave the order, the carpets are getting dirtied, besides it is disrespectful for them to go inside with their shoes on." "You have nothing to do with it, you are not on the committee, why do you interfere, put your shoes on" to the natives, "never mind what this sahib said." Now I ask your readers whether it was politic to say the least of it for one official to snub another before crowds of natives. You may depend upon it, some strange remarks were passed among themselves, and how annoying it must have been to Mr. Macdougal. These little displays of authority before natives must tend to lower the status of the officer, who is wigged in their opinion when anything brings them before his Court. As everything in connection with the supply of textile material is of great importance just now, some of your contemporaries have seized on a small item of intelligence regarding a fibre obtained from pine leaves as if the thing were quite new. Please let them know that the manufacture has been carried on in Germany for a long time, and some notice of the process has been printed in English books years ago. The full detail of the process have not yet been divulged, but I know that some means have been taken to get some further information about it from Germany if it is not a trade secret. If India could supplement her supply of cotton by utilizing the leaves of the hill pines hitherto worthless, it would be a very unvaluable thing indeed. Your article on the supply of good mutton has attracted attention here. I wish some company or individual would start a possible plan for the growth of good beef and mutton. Even for the supply of messes and clubs, these sheep clubs are unsatisfactory things, and not at all in accordance with the spirit of the age. A plan, and I hear a sensible one, for large cattle raising farms has been sent up to the Commander-in-Chief in India, who is said to have taken it up warmly. Let us hope that it will not be allowed to die down. As you said it *must* be done by Government sooner or later, and the sooner the better.

Mr. Hutchinson, who is Superintendent of the Mail Carts between Indore and Agra, has been appointed Superintendent of Post Offices of the Central Provinces, on the former appointment being abolished.

The 7th Royal Fusiliers had a most pleasant march through Bundlecund, having enjoyed shooting of all kinds. The corps is now comfortably settled at Saugor. FOREST RANGER.

SIND.

THE NEW CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—We have heard on good authority that the Presbyterian Chaplain has succeeded in obtaining the promise of Rs. 13,000, towards the erection of a suitable place of Worship for the members of the Scotch Kirk, and further, that government has come forward with a donation of Rs. 25,000 for the same object.—*Sindian, Jan.* 31.

BENGAL.

WE are informed that most of the Hindoo religious institutions in Bengal, have been exempted from Income Tax by the Government, in consideration of their incomes being expended for religious and charitable purposes.—*Hurkaru, January* 30.

MADRAS.

H. M.'s 105TH REGIMENT.—The Steamer *Hydaspes*, chartered by Government, conveys the whole Regiment in one trip to Bengal—from whence they will be taken immediately by train to Dinapore. This fine Regiment embarked last evening at 2 P. M., the woman, and children having embarked on Monday evening.—*Athenæum and Daily News, Jan.* 31.

THE Rev. Stewart Wright is, we see, appointed to act as Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland during the absence of the Rev. J. R. MacFarlane or until further orders. This will not necessitate Mr. Wright's leaving Bangalore. —*Bangalore Herald, Jan.* 31.

BHOOTAN.

WE learn that Sir Charles Wood has signified to the Government of India his summary approval of their proceedings in connection with the Bhootan treaty. He, however, enquires what is the nature of the future good conduct by which the Bhootan Government are to become entitled to an increase of the allowance. If by this expression is intended merely their abstaining from] carrying away British subjects and plundering the frontier, this, Sir Charles Wood observes, is included in the treaty. The Secretary of State is at a loss to understand what kind of good conduct is meant, and also requests to know what steps the Government of India intend to take if the Bhooteas should break the treaty. —*Englishman, Jan.* 30.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

WE believe that Major W. C. Russell, Officiating Deputy Inspector-General in the Ordnance Department, passed through Allahabad a day or two ago *en route* to Agra, to investigate the Arms case at that Arsenal.—*Pioneer, January* 31.

WE understand that intelligence was received in town yesterday to the effect, that matters on the Peshawur frontier were not so peaceful, as recent advices would lead us to suppose. The tribes are said to be forming a league against us, and permission has been asked to allow of a force to cross the frontier into Bonair.—*Hurkaru, Jan.* 30.

WE have received the following from Nowshera, dated 22nd January:—"Two villages belonging to the refractory tribes in the Yusoofzie country have been destroyed by our troops. They had previously been deserted by their inhabitants. Not the slightest sign of opposition to be seen anywhere, so the troops are to return to their quarters after the destruction of another village. Rumours prevail that the chiefs of the tribes have given themselves up, and that peace has been proclaimed; this is probably true, as they had no chance of success unless assisted by the Swatees and Momunds."—*Englishman, January* 30.

OUDH.

WE hear from Lucknow, that cholera has made its appearance in Roy Bareily and Lucknow, and that a few cases have proved fatal.—*Hurkaru, Jan.* 30.

THE SOLDIERS' TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

(From the Pioneer, January 31.)

WE have just finished reading a very interesting document. "The Third Annual Report of the Soldiers' Total Abstinence Association," a short analysis of which may not be unacceptable to our readers. The Report itself is prefaced with a series of interesting papers on the total abstinence question, written by gentlemen who have evidently closely studied the subject, and who, from their experience, are calculated to speak upon it *ex cathedra*. We are ready to allow, after all the Report says, that they have a very strong and a very good cause. Nor are we singular in this opinion. The Association, as its subscription list shows, is supported, and that liberally, by many respectable names—by many who understand the soldier's wants and difficulties well, and who have his highest good, we doubt not, near their hearts. In the papers introductory to the Report, some objections are answered and certain falacies forcibly exposed. The benefits arising to a regiment from a Total Abstinence Society are put before us in a very striking light, and proved by statistical demonstration. The paper bearing the signature S—— O—— and written by an officer, will, we hope, be widely read both by officers and men. It is clever, clear logical. The writer, whoever he may be, is obviously a man of deep observation, intimately acquainted with the interior economy of his regiment, a lover of dry facts and close figures. His testimony as to the good of an Abstinence Society in a regiment is most valuable, for what is true of *his* regiment would apply more or less to others, we may say with truth, *ex uno disce omnes*.

S. O. tell us that in the month of July 1864, *before* a Total Abstinence Society was established in his regiment, there were (the strength of the regiment being 774) cases of drunkenness 26, trials by court martial 10; in July 1865, *when the Total Abstinence Society was in full working order*, there were cases of drunkenness 7, trials by court martial *none*—strenth of regiment 779. Putting this and many other statements together, we certainly do agree with S. O., "that the principle on which these Regimental Societies are founded is sound." We confess we were not aware that they were so general. We did not know, as the Report informs us, that there were 29 Regimental Societies in India; nor had we an idea that there were 1,072 abstaining soldiers in the British Army in this country. It is not for us perhaps to speak of the benefits the men derive from joining these Societies, they are themselves the best judges of the good they are likely to get from taking the cards, and there are not wanting those from among themselves who can give them their experience in the matter. In the little book before us, there is a paper by Quarter Master Sergeant A. Laverack, entitled "The Red Defaulter's Sheet," which might serve as a moral to the whole Report. It is a graphic discription of a soldier's fall through drunkenness, his rise, victory and triumph by means of Total Abstinence. No doubt many of the 1,072 soldier abstainers now in India will find in this story many truths which coincide with their own experience of barrack life. If the Temperance card has saved a fourth of the 1,072 from a drunkard's fate, who can overrate its value? The soldiers' Total Abstinence Association is (from what we have read, and heard, and seen,) we fully believe, accomplishing a good and great work amongst us, and we heartily wish it success. We should be short-sighted indeed not to value highly any organization which is the means of raising the British soldier in the social scale which is adapted to lead him to respect himself, to set a correct value upon the important position in life he occupies, and to be as if sober and steady he will ever be) the pride and delight of those under whose command he serves. We know of no instrumentality which has done so much to bring about these good results as the Association of which we have been writing, and we earnestly wish all those who are in any way connected with it—God's speed.

SCINDHIA'S VISIT TO CALCUTTA.

(From the Englishman, January 30.)

A SALUTE of nineteen guns, being two less than the royal greeting of artillery with which his predecessors were honoured, and to which he himself remained entitled for the first ten months of his rather humiliating incumbency of the *guddee*, announced the arrival in the capital of India, on Thursday last, of Maharajah Ali Jan Jyajee Rao Sciandia of Gwalior, now in the thirtieth year of his age, though he looks much older. Various have been the speculations as to the motive which has led to this visit of the Maharajah. According to some, he merely seeks in travel, oblivion of the domestic bereavements he has had to endure; while others will have it that he has sought the Viceroy to remonstrate against a continuance of the state of political puppetage and restraint he feels he has hitherto been held in, as well as against the, to him, highly disagreeable surveillance of the tenor of his administrative policy, by the watchful politicals charged with the care of the relations between him and our Government. At all events, notwithstanding the confident assurances to the contrary that have appeared in some of the public journals, there is good reason to believe that the Maharajah came here with the intention of remonstrating against the continued occupation by British troops of the fortress of Gwalior. But he was, we understand, brought, however unwillingly, to acquiesce in it.

Scindiah's elevation to the Maharajahship of Gwalior dates from February. 1843, in the early part of which month died Maharajah Jankojee Scindia, his predecessor, a whimsical and weak prince, who, like Dowlut Rao Scindia, whom he succeeded, left no lineal male heir. Like him, too, though possibly uninfluenced by any desire to follow his example, he repeatedly refused, as his death drew nigh, to adopt a son or name a successor, —deeming, mayhap, that such an act would lead to the violent curtailment of his own existence; for the Court of Gwalior remained, during his lifetime, the most turbulent in India a hotbed of plots and counterplots, of intrigues to dethrone Jankojee, to replace him by the Baiza Bai, the widow of Dowlut Rao Scindia, and grandmother of Jankojee's own wife, who, in ability, personal intrepidity, ambition, and talent for intrigue, was the perfect prototype of the able but short-lived Maharunee Chunda of Lahore.

The present Maharajah owes his high position to having, at the instance of the then strong and very Prætorian army of Gwalior, been adopted by the twelve-years'-old widow of his predecessor. He was a boy of seven years of age when thus, though but a very distant relative of the departed Jankojee, he became the Maharajah of an independent and powerful State. Not many months were, however, to elapse before the complete defeat of his whole forces, in two separate armies, on the same day, and almost at the same hour, was to reduce him to the grade of a mere chief of a tributary and closely watched territory, with the rulers of which the advice of the Government of India was thenceforth to be law. It was Lord Ellenborough who rendered the war with Gwalior inevitable. A Court intrigue had induced the Regent Maharanee to drive from Gwalior, the *Mama* Sahib (an uncle of Jankojee's, who, as Prime Minister, had wisely shewn himself resolved to keep on the most amicable terms with the Indian Government. In his place was raised to power the Dada Khasjeewallah, the chief intriguer for his downfall—a man who, had he been able to retain power for any time, would probably have unsurped the chief authority, at the cost of the lives of the Regent and her adopted son. This, however, was not to be. Lord Ellenborough either had become assured, or strongly suspected, the new Minister of being in communication with the Court of Lahore, against the armies of which State everybody even then, and for some time previously, foresaw we should eventually have to act. A most politic and brilliantly successful advance was made on the Gwalior territories, to extinguish the too great military power of that State. The 29th December, 1843, proved a day of double victory to the British troops, and of utter and irretrievable defeat to those of Gwalior. In the early forenoon, the army of Sir John Grey, which had advanced from Cawnpore through Bundelcund, and crossed the Eastern frontier of Gwalior, halted to note a faint, but, for upwards of an hour, incessant booming of distant guns. These ominous reports came from the battle-field of Maharajpore, where (about as distant from Gwalior in a northerly direction as the position of Sir John Grey's force was at the time distant from it to the south-east) the main British army, under Lord Gough (then Sir Hugh Gough), was engaged in defeating and utterly routing the flower of the troops of the Gwalior *Lushkur*. At length the distant booming ceased, and the Cawnpore force, moving on a short distance, encamped near the little village of Punniar. Short rest was that day to be theirs. A Mahratta force, supposed to be commanded by Sikunder Sahib, an illegitimate scion of the Skinner family, essayed, during the quiet of a drowsy Indian afternoon, to surprise the slumbering camp. Watchful videttes gave a timely alarm, and half an hour afterwards saw a fierce battle ranging in a valley beyond a hill range fronting the British camp. The result of the battle was never for a moment doubtful, and together with that of Maharajpore, it placed Gwalior at the mercy of the Indian Government—a similar policy, and a not unsimilar victory by the bayonet, having nine months previously similarly reduced Sind, and so shut out from the Punjab, assistance from France, or from any other foreign power desirous of the downfall of British interests in this country.

Of the remaining years of Scindia's minority we know little, save that he was not trained up by Europeans, or according to Europeans notions of how a prince should be educated. He had, however, scarcely taken the management of affairs into his own hands on attaining his majority, before he afforded ample grounds for the surmise that, if permitted a career of attempted conquest like those of the most martial of his predecessors would be the course he would adopt. The treaty of 1844, provides that the military force of the Maharajah (exclusive of the contingent of 8,401 men, commanded by British officers, and for the support of which, lands yielding eighteen lakhs of rupees per annum were made over by the Minister) should not exceed 6,000 Cavalry, 3,000 Infantry and thirty-two guns, and of about this strength on the attainment of his majority Scindia found the erewhile powerful army of Gwalior. He was dissatisfied and disgusted at the smallness of the military power thus left him and then, and again and again since has endeavoured to introduce our Government to permit him to raise an army of a numerical strength more in accord with that of the armies swayed and led by his warrior predecessors; while at one period he has even expressed a wish to be permitted to raise a European regiment.

Scindia chose as his Minister that able man, Rajah Dinkur Rao. In 1857 burst over India the terrible storm-cloud of the Sepoy rebellion. Scindia's own troops for the nonce stood fast, but the men of the contingent rose against their British officers, and marched off to fight at Cawnpore and in Oude. Not long subsequently, Tantia Topee appeared in the character of chief rebel leader south of the Jumna, and opponent of Sir Hugh Rose. Scindia, meanwhile remained quiet in his capital, though, according to Dinkur Rao, only kept from declaring against us by his advice and remonstrances. It strikes us very forcibly, however, that Scindia, naturally acute as he is, never stood in much need of such admonition, but had foresight enough to perceive that, though the success of the British would bring him no harm, their overthrow by the rebels would mark the advent of his own degradation and death, in order that his dominions might fall to the share of the Nana, or of some one of that worthy's lieutenants.

Next came the defeat and rout of Tantia's army at Kulpee, and its rapid re-organisation and successful retrograde movement on Gwalior, when all Scindia's troops, save his body-gaurd, deserted him, causing his own and his Minister's flight to Agra; though, before fleeing, Scindia had at least charged the rebels, which his Minister never thought of doing. The brilliant successes of Sir Hugh Rose before Gwalior soon opened the road for Scindia's return to his capital, that joyous event seeming to render it impossible that thenceforward relations other than of the most amicable character could exist between the tributary State and the paramount Power. Subsequently, our Government not illiberally rewarded Scindia's loyalty, conferring on him besides permission to increase his forces, a *sunned* conveying the right of adoption, additional territory of a considerable annual value, and remission of a not inconsiderable debt due by him to our Government. The limit of the increase of troops thus accorded Scindia was fixed at 2,000 Infantry and four guns. The contingent was not re-formed, but, in its place, it was arranged that Morar should thenceforth be held by a purely British force, then on the spot, and a detachment from which was holding the Fort. A year and a half, or two years, from this time had rolled by, ere Scindia, for the first time, demanded the restoration of his fortress. This demand, when made, was not met with a point-blank refusal; but the Indian Government well and reasonably replied to it, is that, as the Fort commanded the ground its troops were cantoned on those troops would be withdrawn thus leaving the Maharajah to his fate, should he persist on the surrender of the fortress. Then Scindia urged, "At least give me something in exchange for it, that I may not seem *be-izzut* in the eyes of my subjects." Our Government, accordingly, consented to give him another battery of artillery, which he has since received and accepted. Taking these circumstances into consideration, it seems to us that if the Maharajah is now again seeking the restoration of the Fort, he most be set down as willing to repudiate a solemn understanding, which he became a party to without pressure or coercion, and, to employ a very expressive metaphorical phrase, "with his eyes open."

The Maharjah is brave, but of a hot and most ill-regulated temper. Longing to lead armies to the field, he writhes under the forced inaction of his present position. He was constantly quarrelling with that astute Native statesman, Dinkur Rao, and as constantly recalling him to Court, to make up matters. Scindia's latent dislike to Dinkur Rao has, it is said, burst into open animosity since the latter left him, to assume administrative charge of the State of Puttiala; and this animosity has been ascribed to jealousy on the part of the Maharajah at the honor done, and confidence reposed in the Rajah by the Indian Government. But there may be other and more justifying reasons. If, in 1858 Scindia appeared to waver for a moment, who told the tale to our Government? Again, who brought to our cognizance the tale that, but for Rajah Dinkur Rao's advice and expostulations, Scindia would, in 1857-1858, have ranged himself against us? Nor may our Government neglect to bear in mind that the probability is that Dinker Rao, if an able, is naturally an ambitious man, who would be unlikely to refuse administrative charge of a sequestrated Gwalior, with the Maharajah pensioned, and occupying such a position as the Maharajah of Mysore now occupies. At any rate, much that Dinkur Rao would probably feel inclined to advise, if consulted on the subject of our future relations with Gwalior, should be received with the utmost caution by the Government of India.

CHINA.

(Overland Trade Report, January 15.)

THE M. I. steamer *Donnai* with the London mails of the 17th of November arrived on the 3rd. Her latest telegraphic advices from London were to the 29th of November. She brought telegraphic advices from Calcutta of the twelfth opium sales.

The *Reiver* arrived on the 5th having remained outside two days. She left Calcutta on the 22nd of December. She brought telegraphic advices from London to the 10th of December with intelligence of an advance in cotton.

The *Asia* came in on the 13th with two days later dates from Calcutta, but with no late telegrams from London.

The P. & O. steamer *Emeu* with the London mails of the 26th of November has not yet arrived though several days overdue.

This publication was last issued on the 31st of December. The political news which it contained was of no very striking character. It recorded the advance which had been made in strengthening the Taku forts, and the report that when the contemplated arrangements were carried out completely, the batteries would be impregnable except to iron clad vessels. No precise information was given, as to the whereabout of Tseng-kwo-fan, though it was rumoured that the Imperial troops had been defeated, and were retreating on the Yellow River. The Nien-fei had appeared to the westward of Tseng-kwo-fan's operations. Other reports prevailed, though certain information was scarce. It had appeared, however, that a revolutionary movement had been made at a small town called Chin-shan not far from Shanghai. The place had been held by the insurgents for a time, but they were shortly overmastered by the Mandarins. A victory over the Taipings was reported to have taken place in Fuhkien. In Szechuen some officials had been degraded, in satisfaction for the outrages committed on the French Roman Catholic missionaries in that province.

Attention was called to the apparent designs of Prussia on Formosa, and to a fresh report, that in consequence of difficulties between the Captain of the Elbe and the natives of that island, a demand was to be made on the Mandarins for their guarantee for the future safety of Prussian subjects; a demand certain to lead to renewed embarrassments, as the natives of Formosa are savages beyond the control of the Chinese authorities.

It was stated that at Shanghai the Municipality, not wishing to hand over Chinese who had committed misdemeanours within the precincts of the foreign settlement, to be tortured by the Mandarins, had established a chain-gang. The Mandarins objected to this, but the Municipality was described as determined to carry out the plan.

It was pointed out that the government of Hongkong had resolved, at the opening of the mint next March, to coin the new dollars free of seignorage for the first two months, and that the meausre was likely to have an injurious effect on the success of the issue.

Commercial prospects were improving in some respects, exports being brisk, but the shipping interest continued prostrate, though the purchase of steamers by the Japanese had reduced the quantity of unemployed shipping.

The last fortnight has not been signalised by any remarkable events in the north, but a very important inquiry has been held here before a Marine Court, into the circumstances of a mutiny which has taken place on board a coolie ship called the *Pride of the Ganges*. This vessel which left Whampoa on the 8th of December, came into Hongkong on the 1st of this month, reporting that when off the island of Hainan, the coolies had suddenly and unexpectedly mutinied, had killed the captain and purser, and had forced the mate and crew to take them to Hainan. This was done, the coolies all landed, and the mate then brought the vessel back to Hongkong. On the 6th the inquiry was opened before a Marine Court, and a full report of all the evidence taken, will be found further on. The chief mate, Richard Vivers said that the vessel was a British barque commanded by William Jack. She had been loading with coolies at Whampoa since about the 8th of October; altogether she took in 301 coolies bound for Demerara. The crew consisted of seventeen in all, the captain, two mates, one supernumerary acting as purser, storekeeper, coolie, steward, eight able, and two ordinary seamen. The only barricades on board were two; one separating the married people from the single men, and one keeping the passengers out of the after cabin, but interfering in no way with their free circulation about the deck. They were allowed to move about as they pleased, on the poop or any where else. The seamen slept forward and unarmed, although they remonstrated with the captain on this arrangement, and pointed out that they might all be killed if a rising should take place. There were some few muskets on board, but at the critical moment it appeared that they were unloaded and that the ammunition was not immediately at hand. There had been some dissatisfaction amongst the coolies before the ship left Whampoa, about the rice supplied them, which appears from the evidence to have been of an inferior kind, and also about the advances. The coolies first engaged received dolrs. 10 with which they were content at the time, but the market went up and the last batches were engaged at an advance of dolrs. 15. The original coolies on hearing of this, claimed the extra dolrs. 5 and it was granted to them. In spite of this, the rising took place in the way described, and the captain and purser were murdered very cruelly. The finding of the Marine Court has not yet been determined on, but the moral of the whole transaction is of the simplest kind. Proper barricades to keep coolies from the quarter deck, and loaded arms, are just as essential to the safety of a vessel carrying Chinese passengers as the rudder and the sails.

From the north there is no news of importance relating to the internal affairs of China. Li, the acting Footi of Kiangsu, has resigned his appointment in consequence of disputes with the Governor General. Filial devotion which calls him to the side of his aged father in Honan, is paraded as the cause of his retirement. No successor has been appointed from Pekin. Some alarm had been felt by the foreign residents at Newchwang in consequence of the supposed advance of a body of rebels in that direction. The Chinese commandant called on Mr. T. T. Meadows the British Consul, and informed him that a force, 1,000 strong, of rebels or robbers had taken Hingking, and had detached 300 men for the capture of Tungkwang. This force had since advanced in the direction of Newchwang, Mr. Meadows called a meeting of the foreign community, which was attended by all the male residents. Precautionary measures of defence were resolved on. The movements of the Nien-fei are still obscurely described. They are said to have gained possession of the district of Chu-chow and to have established their head quarters at a place called Hisiao-hsien. A Mandarin named Puan has been sent to operate against them in the southern part of Shan-tung.

At Shanghai an important decision has been given by the French consul general in the case of the Municipal council against Messrs. Fiersz and Bachmann. The council had sued this firm for house tax and wharfage dues and the decision has been in its favour, (for the plaintiffs). This establishes the right of the council to levy rates on French subjects residing on the north side of the Yang-king-pang. The Municipality is thus placed in a better pecuniary position than it has hitherto occupied. At Amoy painful events have taken place. Two Chinamen,—criminals sentenced by the Mandarin,—were put to death under circumstances of horrible cruelty on the 21st of December, within a few yards of the Hamburg Consulate. A letter in the *Daily Press*, quoted further on, gives a sickening account of the tortures inflicted. The execution was it seems advertised publicly, seven days before it took place, and in spite of this, no remonstrance appears to have been made by Mr. Council Pedder. A better opportunity of protesting with some good effect against the frightful cruelties of the Chinese courts could not have been imagined but it was apparently allowed to slip by unnoticed. Meanwhile British gun-boats are constantly employed in hunting down pirates and handing them over to the Chinese authorities for punishment. To continue delivering them over to such a fate as that described in the letter from Amoy is impossible, and yet to bring them to trial at Hongkong would defeat the ends of justice, as many men undoubtedly pirates would escape through the wide meshes of the English law. The dilemma is seriously embarrassing, and it has been rendered still more so by a recent incident in the Hongkong waters. A vessel called the *Potana* was some time ago seized by the authorities of Amoy, and confiscated on a charge of having at a previous period been engaged in the conveyance of arms to the Tai-pings. The charge was tried before a consular court, and dismissed for want of evidence, but the illegality of the Chinese seizure is not the point now at issue. The vessel was used by the Custom House authorities as a cruiser, and subsequently transferred to the Canton authorities by whom she was employed for revenue purposes in the river. A few days ago however she came down and commenced operations outside Hongkong,—completely beyond the jurisdiction of the Canton Custom House. She stopped one passage boat, and took out the opium on board, and chased another from which the opium was thrown overboard. It seems, therefore, that while the British gun-boats are working for the Chinese in the suppression of piracy—the Chinese cruiser neglects a task acknowledged,—by the fact that foreign help is gladly accepted,—to be of pressing importance, and occupies herself with blockading a British port.

The police and lighting rates of Hongkong are raised under the provisions of a special ordinance. The house property of the place is annually valued, and the government then fixes the rate of assessment. This year the valuation is said to be $2,000,000 in excess of the amount for last year, but the assessment, nevertheless, has been fixed a ½ per cent higher than the previous rate. This leads to the assumption that the government intends to take some steps towards improving the efficiency of the police, a measure greatly needed, as many events which have recently taken place, prove its incapacity for grappling with the great difficulties in its way.

WRECK OF "PALAWAN."

WE cull the following items from the Official Log of the British barque *Palawan*. This vessel was nearly new, 694 tons register, and left Sydney bound with a cargo of coals to Shanghae on the 14th of September. All went well until the 11th of October, when the vessel's position was supposed to be near the Island of Bordelaise, which is situated in lat. 7.33 N., long. 155.20 E., when although a most careful look-out was kept, the vessel struck at about 8.20 P.M. upon a coral reef. Every endeavour was made to save the vessel, kedges and hawsers being run out; but the heavy swell caused the ship to bump so heavily, that Captain Page considered it advisable to prepare the boats, and stock them with provisions, so as to be in readiness if the crew would have to abandon her. At 6 P. M., the vessel gradually sank and settled on the reef fore and aft with her head S. W., ½ W. At 8 P. M., the men lay down in the boats for rest, being nearly worn out by fatigue. The following morning the captain proceeded on board the barque for the purpose of obtaining a further supply of provisions and other things which might be required to facilitate the navigation of the boats to the Isle of Bordelaise. Having saved all that it was practicable to get at, at 2 P. M. the boats again left the ship, the weather wearing a very threatening appearance. Hardly however had the boats cleared the N. E. end of the reef when a thunderstorm came on, accompanied with heavy rain, vivid lightning and much wind from the E. S. E., fluctuating to the S. W., the sea rose strong and fiercely, and breaking over the long boat wetted every thing it contained. It was with much difficulty that the small quarter-boat was kept afloat, as it rained all night in torrents. During dark the course was shaped for the Southward, and at daylight an island was discovered bearing S.S.E., for which the boats shaped their course. After proceeding in that direction for a short time, a sail was descried, and giving up the idea of making for the island they immediately started for her. After pulling for six hours, however, it was discovered that it was the vessel they had left. They boarded her, and managed to light a fire, make some coffee and tea, and saved a few more provisions from the wreck. At daylight Captain Page decided upon proceeding to the island of Guam, as he thought it probable that there he would be able to obtain some assistance. From the 13th to the 17th October they were detained, however, on board the wreck making sails, masts, &c., for the boats, as the passage would be a long one. A heavy surf running in from the S. W. cast the vessel into such a position that at noon on the 17th, they were compelled to abandon her for ever. On the night of the 20th, when in lat. 8.45 N., long. 155.14 E., it began to blow hard, and it being no longer deemed prudent to tow the quarter boat, at 7 P. M., she was cut a drift. At midnight the weather moderated a little, though it had been found necessary to cast overboard some provisions, &c., to lighten the boats. At daylight on the 24th, the rain ceasing, the 1st officer's boat was observed on the port bow; he shortened sail and joined company until sighting Guam, on the morning of Friday the 27th October, at which port they anchored in the evening. The Governor of the island showed the greatest attention to the wants of the crew, who where almost sinking under the severity of the hardships they had endured. Captain Page had his wife and two young children on board and they suffered most acutely. After realizing what little could be obtained from the sale of the boats, and materials saved from the wreck, the unfortunate castaways took passage in the schooner *Ana* for this port, where they arrived to-day. All are in a most emaciated condition, and have lost everything they possessed. We trust that some charitable persons may open their hearts and their purses and keep them from entire ruin. Sailors go through dangers for the sake of merchants, with brave hearts and willing hands, and when disaster occurs, it is the part, the duty, of that body of the community to relieve them, as far as is in their power. We sometimes, happening to pass the Parade ground in the evening, see destitute sailors, who have only grass for their couch, and blue sky for their covering, and we cannot help thinking that for so necessary a class of men as seamen, some fund ought to be raised, which would by voluntary contributions aid the distressed.—*Evening Mail, Jan.* 11.

STRAITS.

THE British barque *Lydia*, which left this Port for Rangoon yesterday morning, whilst proceeding out of the Harbour, came into collision with the barque *Nancy Bryson*, carrying away a part of the latter's bulwarks, after which she got foul of an Arab ship, and eventually cleared herself. The only damage the *Lydia* sustained was—we believe.—the loss of her jibboom and flying jibboom.—*Times' Overland Journal, Jan.* 21.

SIAM.

DEATH OF THE SECOND KING OF SIAM.—The *Chow Phya*, has brought us the sad news of the death of P. S. Phra Pawarendr Ramesr, the second King of Siam. His Majesty had been in ill health for the last five years, and last June the disease increased to such a degree, that he could obtain no rest, or alleviation from his sufferings, although the most scientific doctors were attending upon him. He died on Sunday the 7th instant at 9½ a m. The remains of his body were deposited in a golden urn, enriched with diamonds, and placed upon a particular throne, and after the usual period of lying in state, according to Siamese custom, it will be buried with great ceremony.—*Singapore Free Press, Jan.* 18.

JAPAN.

WE dated our last advices 16th instant and despatched them per *Granada*. We had to report the races as the only noticeable event of the fortnight: we continued the discussion on the authenticity of the Micado's Ratification of the Treaties adducing arguments to show that grave doubts existed—which our authorities had failed to remove—as to the genuineness of their success. We concluded the report of and correspondence incident to the late case in the American Court and acknowledged in a postcript the arrival of the I. M. *Duplix* with the missing English and French Mails.

We are glad to see from Shanghai letters that Sir Edmond Hornby has expressed his opinion that our Consul, Mr. Flowers acted with "admirable prudence and temper" throughout the contest with Mr. Geo. S. Fisher. His decision in the case of Glackneyer v. McKechnie will be confirmed. Mr. Fisher's conduct, we understand is made the subject of diplomatic complaint to his Government.

H. E. Sir Harry Parkes again represents Her Britanic Majesty in Yokohama having arrived in the *Cadiz* on Christmas day. The Minister has before him, we venture to predict, the hard work of a very important year in the history of foreign intercouse with Japan. He may congratulate himself and his colleagues on having obtained a signal diplomatic triump in the extortion of the Ratification of the Treaties. The less showy but more useful part of the work remains to be done—the gathering in of the fruit of their labour and turning it to good account. That the Treaty is ratified is well, that its provisions were carried out would be more satisfactory. We have treated the subject at some length in other columns, as regards one most important clause—that which secures to us the right of trading freely with all classes of Japanese and we hope that the matter will be taken up seriously and at an early date by the new Chamber of Commerce.—*Overland Mail, Dec.* 30.

RECOLLECTIONS OF WATERLOO BY A SURVIVING VETERAN.

(From the Cornhill Magazine for January.)

I WELL remember the morning of the 18th. The heavy rain during the night had chilled the air, the dark clouds overhead cast a gloom upon the field, and altogether the morning was unusually cheerless for the month of June. But I perceived no reflection of that gloom upon the faces of our men, and as column after column of the French came in sight, they maintained the same undaunted aspect. For my own part, I felt anxious—but not wholly on my own account. I had been pretty well seasoned to the smell of powder on the eastern coast of Spain; but I had a brother, quite a young fellow, who never had worn a red coat until two days before. This youth being appointed to my own corps, I had smuggled away to join the regiment in place of the depot. I did it without leave, and the act was a rash one, but I thought it might perhaps be the making of him if he could see a little service. I now deplored my rashness. The lad appeared so unnerved that I feared he might disgrace himself, and bring ruin upon me too. If he ran off the field, what would follow? I shuddered at the thought. He would be stigmatized for life as a coward and a deserter, while I should be tried by court-martial, and perhaps dismissed the service for the breach of discipline I had committed.

"Oh, R., this is fearful!" said my hopeful protege, as the shots began to tell. "Did you see poor —— fall? And there's —— killed! And I don't see ——, he must be gone too! we shall all soon be knocked over at this rate!" I called the sergeant of my company (poor fellow, he was numbered with the dead ere nightfall.) "Sergeant ——," said I, "you see my brother; he is quite a boy, unused to service. I entrust him to you; don't let him out of your sight a moment during the day. If I should fall, and he survives me, hand over my watch and purse to him; but mind and keep your eye upon him."

As it drew towards mid-day, the heat became oppressive, and it was truly painful to watch our brave troops bearing up against it under the ponderous accoutrements of those days. But none succumbed to the heat, and our gallant fellows handled brown Bess (a weapon that weighed fourteen pounds) with as good a will as the lucky chaps of the present day do the Enfield or the Whitworth.

We had now remained stationary some hours, drawn up in square, our ranks as yet not materially thinned, when a huge column of the enemy, bearing down all before it, opened so murderous a fire upon us, that our corps lost half its men. We retired to another position, where we re-formed square—a small square now, and in this attitude, on the defensive, we continued until the issue of the great fight was virtually decided.

Those only who have experienced what it is to be kept in an attitude of defence know how it tries the patience of the soldier. Our men were literally thirsting for a charge, necessity forbad it. It was not so much our exposure to the fire of musketry or grape-shot that induced this longing to prod the enemy; but it was the charges, or rather the attempted charges, of the cavalry which provoked the feeling. Again and again came up the cuirassiers, but it was no go. The horses liked not those shining bayonets, and the bayonets never flinched; so, with bitter imprecations, they were compelled to turn tail. Many a brave cuirassier was brought to the ground while thus retracing his steps, our men having orders to fire at the horses as they retreated.

It was just after one of these charges, during a few minutes' respite, that I looked around me to see who was gone, or rather who was left, when to my dismay I could nowhere discern my brother. "Where was the sergeant under whose charge I had placed him?" "He was down," they told me. "And my brother?" "He has left the field." "Left the field!" exclaimed I in agony. "It's all right," replied a brother officer; "he was wounded —not badly; see, here is his shako." And sure enough, on examining the shako, I found it to be his; and, what was more satisfactory, a ball had smashed the peak and damaged the front; moreover, the inside was stained with blood.

It may seem strange, but the sight of that blood afforded me intense relief, especially when I heard that the wound was no way dangerous. The apprehension and self-reproach under which I had been labouring since the dawn all left me, and I commenced forthwith congratulating myself upon my own temerity, and to frame congratulations for my brother if I should live to meet him.

To us it seemed the day was going dead against us. To be sure, we could see but a section of the field; but if that presented a sample of the fight there was but one conclusion to arrive at, that we were outnumbered and overpowered by the enemy.

But the day was wearing away. In a few hours the sun would set, and if victory were denied us there was comfort in the thought that darkness would, at any rate for a space, terminate the combat. Doubt and speculation prevailed amongst us: the night's campaign was, indeed, beginning to be discussed, when a staff officer was descried galloping up towards us. He was evidently the bearer of an important communication. What was it? That the army was routed? That immediate retreat was ordered? Listen. "The body of the French army was in full retreat—we were to follow up the enemy!"

It would take an abler pen than mine to convey a notion of the effect this intelligence produced. The enthusiasm of our men sought vent in shouts, and with all speed we commenced carrying out the welcome order. Shots of all sorts and sizes were still flying about us, and in quitting the ground where we had passed so many weary hours, I received a wound in the knee: a rascally rifle-ball had lodged and stuck fast between the small bones, putting me completely *hors de combat*. This was really too bad, being disabled just as the best fun was coming; but it was vain to grumble, and truly glad was I to be lifted on to the back of a stray horse which they caught and brought me. Declining any escort, I set out alone, telling my comrades I should make my way unassisted to the rear, if not to Brussels. I soon, however, became painfully aware of my error, for when well out of reach of help, the poor brute that carried me staggered and fell, having, I concluded, received some wound which had escaped detection.

My plight was now a sorry one. My knee was growing stiff, and swelling fearfully. Pain and weakness were increasing every moment, and I felt I must soon lie down amongst the dying and the dead. Still, on I limped, dragging after me the stiffening limb. I leant upon my sword, but it bent beneath my weight, and I resolved, if I could, to change it for one that would better support me. A few paces off lay the body of a French officer, awfully mangled by a round shot which had struck him in the bowels. As I glanced at his countenance it seemed quite calm, and beyond the pallor on the cheeks there was little in the features to characterize his present slumber as the sleep of death, or to indicate preceding agony. No feeling of solicitude was it which brought me to the side of this poor fellow. I was attracted by his sword, a cavalry one with a steel scabbard—the very thing I wanted. To this I thought to help myself, and with what strength I could summon, I proceeded to detach the coveted sabre. While so engaged, it seemed to me that the body moved. Surely it was fancy. But the head *had* moved; and conceive my horror when the eyes I had supposed fast closed in death, opened feebly, and met mine. My fingers instinctively let loose their hold. Unnerved and ashamed, I stammered out an apology—"*Mille pardons—mal blessé—ne desirais que l'épée*," when the Frenchman, with that native politeness which not even approaching death could restrain, tried to smile, and gasped just audibly, "*De grace, monsieur, prenez tout!*" His all was at my service. No further use had he for sword or aught else now. His accoutrements were an evident incumbrance to him, so I eased his stock, unbottoned his coat, and unhooked his waist-belt. He seemed relieved, and as I was taking leave of him, he asked whether I could give him anything to drink. Luckily I had a flask of brandy. So raising his head, I put it to his lips. He drank it off and strove to thank me. He then closed his eyes and muttered something I could not catch, while I gently replaced his head upon its dreary pillow. I then rose, feeling much saddened by this affecting incident, and as I stole one last look at the expiring soldier, the lips were still in motion, though whether with the words of prayer or of mere gratitude to me I could not tell.

Leaning on the Frenchman's sword, I began once more to creep towards the rear; but faint and exhausted I soon broke down in the attempt, and as I lay down amongst the tall rye-grass, I began to think my end was drawing near. I may have lain thus half an hour, when I heard the tramp of cavalry approaching the spot where I lay hidden in the herbage. Was I then to be trodden to death? The thought was horrible. On and on they came. It must soon be all over with me. I resolved, sooner than submit to such a death, to make one more effort. Accordingly, I took off my cap, and placing it on the point of my sword, waved it to and fro as best I could. Providentially the waving cap attracted notice. The gallant fellows (it was squadron of the — th Dragoons) made way for me, and gently raising me on to the back of one of their horses, consigned me to the care of two troopers who conveyed me safely to the rear. It was late in the afternoon of the following day before the cartload of wounded of whom I formed one reached Brussels; and amongst the first that welcomed me on my arrival was my wounded brother. His head was bandaged so plentifully that a Turk might have envied him his head dress. His delight at seeing me if anything exceeded mine at meeting him. I asked him what he thought of the army. He said it was a fine service, but he had had enough of it; and from that day forth, as it happened, he never served again. He still lives, a hale old man of seventy. His forehead has an ugly scar, but it has paid him fairly, and I have never heard him grumble at the mark.

It took the surgeon just six weeks to extract the ball from my knee—six weeks of desperate suffering. Soon after this, my wound healed up, and I was on my feet once more. By way of blood-money, Government paid me down 500*l*. This I handed over to my agent, but he, poor man, got somehow into difficulties, cut his throat, and I lost all.

After five-and-thirty years of active service, I became a martyr to the pains and aches which my campaigning had induced, and I found myself compelled finally to lay aside my sword. Verging on fourscore, I still have strength to limp along, supported by a crutch on either side. I hope, ere long, to be summoned to the land of peace; meanwhile may I be thankful that I live to tell the tale of Waterloo.

AN officer, while dancing at a public ball in Vienna, entangled his foot in his partner's crinoline, fell, fractured one leg, and the lady falling upon him fractured the other.

A French paper states that an Italian collector, returning from Egypt, has brought back the statue of no less a personage than Potiphar's wife. An inscription on the base leaves no doubt as to its authenticity. The features are said to be exceedingly ugly.

IN a document recently sent to the Indian Bureau in Washington there is a tabular analysis of the cost to the Government of "killing Indians and squaws" in the continual Indian wars of the Western plains. The average cost of killing an Indian is $500,000, while for a squaw the cost is nearly $2,000,000.

M. BEHIC, French Minister of Agriculture, has reported to the Emperor, that two gazelles brought over from England, had infected with contagious typhus divers animals in the Jardin d'Acclimatation. An imperial decree has, consequently, been published, by which the decree of the 5th of September last, prohibiting the importation of such domestic animals as might cause the introduction of contagious typhus into France, is extended to all quadrupeds, with the exception of horses, asses, mules, and dogs.

HUMAN GRAFTING.—A Frenchman, Dr. Bert, has proved from experiment that certain portions of a living body introduced into the same or another would become part of the latter, just as is the case with grafts in the vegetable world. Dr. Bert in one of his experiments separated the tail of a full-grown rat from its body, introduced it into a small glass tube which he afterwards corked very carefully, and then kept for 72 hours at a temperature of from seven to eight degrees. It was then stripped of its skin, and four centimetres of its extremity were introduced into the subcutaneous cellular tissue of another full-grown rat. Three months later Dr. Bert killed the animal and infused a coloured injection into the acorta; the liquid was seen to penetrate into the marrow of the grafted vertebræ; this marrow was quite as adipose as in its normal state, but the tail was reduced to the length of three centimes and a half, owing to the absorption of a few of the terminal vertebræ.

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BANKS.

AHMEDABAD BANKING AND INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated under Act XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India with unlimited liability.

CAPITAL TWENTY-SEVEN LACS OF RUPEES IN 9000 SHARES OF Rs. 300 EACH.

Board of Directors.

Shett Oomabhoy Huttising, of the firm of Shett Huttising Kesrising, Chairman.
Shett Bhugoobhoy Premchund, of the firm of Munsookbhoy Bhugoobhoy.
Shett Choonilal Kesrising, of the firm of Shett Tarrachund Sobhagchund.
Shett Muggonlal Hemchand, of the firm of Shett Jaichand Sobhagchand.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Branches.
BOMBAY, DHOLLERA, and BROACH.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding Rupees 500 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain at 3 per cent. per annum.
Ditto. for 6 Ditto. at 4 Ditto ditto.
Ditto. „ 12 Ditto. „ 5 Ditto ditto.

Deposits for a longer period than twelve months will be received on terms, which may be arranged on application to the undersigned.

The Bombay Branch grants Drafts on Ahmedabad, Broach, and Dhollera, at the current rates of exchange.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Company discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved securities.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Company accepts Marine risks on Goods shipped in steamers and sailing vessels to Great Britain and China, and Dhollera, Broach, and other ports of Guzerat.

Goods and Cash sent to Surat, Broach, Ahmedabad, Nerriad, and Memodabad by rail are also insured by this Company.

PRANLAL MATHURADAS, Agent.

Ahmedabad Banking and Insurance Company's Office, Bombay Branch, No. 28, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, 5th August 1865.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office—Bombay.

London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s. 0d	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	
3 do.	1s. 11¾d.	
2 do.	at 1s. 11½d.	
1 do.	at 1s. 11½d.	
On demand	at 1s. 11¼d.	

DEPOSITS

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts	2	per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain	3	„
„ 6 „	5	„
„ 12 „	7	„

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864. JOHN GRAY Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs. 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.

On London.
„ France and the Continent of Europe.
„ Egypt.
„ Calcutta.
„ Madras and Pondicherry.
„ Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
„ Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
„ Sydney and Melbourne.
„ Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at

3 months' notice	3 per cent. per annum.	
6 ditto	4	do.
12 ditto	5	do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq. (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, and Melbourne and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices Elphinstone Circle.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight			2s. 1d.
4 do.	do.	...	2s. 0¾d.
3 do.	do.	...	2s. 0½d.
2 do.	do.	...	2s. 0¼d.
1 month's	do.	...	2s. 0¼d.
Demand on Bank of England		...	2s.
On Ireland and Scotland		...	1s. 11¾d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain	3	per cent.
„ „ 6 „	5	„
„ „ 12 „	6	„

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other charges and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 3rd October 1865.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).

—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

RUDOLPH AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGHWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS. { The Bank of England. The Bank of London.

Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTINGUER & Co.

Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HORE, and MANISTY.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BRANCHES { London....J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—

Bills on London	at 6 months' sight	1s. 11¾d.	per Rupee.	
Do.	at 4	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	1s. 11d.	do.
On Demand			1s. 10¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 5 „
„ 12 „ 7 „

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—

On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ¼ „
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody. ¼ „

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
Bombay, 7th April, 1865. DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50		2s. 1¼d.	per Rupee.
„ 4	do.	2s. 1¼d.	„
„ 3	do.	2s. 1¼d.	„
„ 2	do.	2s. 1d.	„
„ 1	do.	2s. 0¾d.	„
On demand		2s. 0½d.	„
On Scotland	do.	2s. 0½d.	
On Ireland	do.		

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 2s. 0¼d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
„ 3 „ ... 4 „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 1st February 1866

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight		at 2s. 1¼d.	per Rupee.
Do. „ at 3		at 2s. 1d.	„
Do. „ Demand		} 2s. 0½d.	
Do. Scotland „			
Do. Ireland „			

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 2s. 0d. „

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand		2	per cent. per annum.
Do.	3 months' sight	3	„ „
Do.	6 „	4	„ „
Do.	12 „	5	„ „

The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 2nd September 1866.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE ....CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£250,000.
BEING PAID UP ....£250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq., of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Merchant.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALAUL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.

Offices in London .... No. 12, Fenchurch Street.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Bills on London, and the following are the present rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	at 2s. 0d.	per rupee.
3 do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	„
On Demand	at 1s. 11¼d.	„

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 206 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal		per cent.
„	3 months' „	4
„	6 „ „	5
„	12 „ „	7

On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows Interest at two per cent. below the Bank of Bombay's minimum rate of discount rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 2nd September 1865.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 1¼d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 2s. 1¼d.	„
3 do.	at 2s. 1¼d.	„
2 do.	at 2s. 1¼d.	„
1 do.	at 2s. 1d.	„
On Demand (Head Office)	at 2s. 0¾d.	„

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 1st February 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

ધી બેંક આર હીંદુસથાંન ચાંઇના જેપાંન
(લીમીટેડ.)

धी ब्याक भफ हीदुसटान, चना, यड ज्यापान
(लीमीटेड)

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

Called up	£1,000,000
Paid up	861,000
Reserve Fund	106,000

Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON.........The Bank of England.
Do. ....The National Bank, (established 1835.)
Do. ....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.......The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.......The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND........The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..........

Drafts on *The Banks of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12	months' notice	of withdrawal	6	per cent.	per annum
Do. 9	do.	do.	5½	do.	do.
Do. 6	do.	do.	5	do.	do.
Do. 4	do.	do.	4½	do.	do.
Do. 3	do.	do.	4	do.	do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.

Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE
Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.*	DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.	KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
J. E. GRIMM, Esq.	

Auditors.

ALEX. STEWART, Esq.	HENRY BROOKE, Esq.

London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s.	1d.	per Rupee.	
„ 4	do.	2s.	0¾d.	„
„ 3	do.	2s.	0½d.	„
„ 2	do.	2s.	0¼d.	„
„ 1	do.	2s.	0¼d.	„
„ On demand	do.	2s.	0d.	„

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1	month's notice	3	per cent.	per annum.
Do. 3	do.	4	do.	do.
Do. 6	do.	5	do.	do.
Do. 12	do.	6	do.	do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865. H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.

—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. *Capital—£1,000,000 (one million sterling), in 40,000 Shares of £25 each* (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)

HEAD OFFICE.—64, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for	3 months certain	4	do.
do.	9 do.	5	do.
do.	12 do.	6	do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s. 1¼d.	per rupee.
4 „	2s. 1d.	„
3 „	2s. 0¾d.	„
2 „	2s. 0½d.	„
1 „	2s. 0½d.	„
On Demand	2s. 0¼d.	„

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Office hours 10 to 4; Saturdays 10 to 1.

Bombay, 1st January 1866. J. BEATTIE, Agent.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).

—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital 5,900,000.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.

Board of Directors.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE METAH, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.

Auditors.
ARTHUR HUDSON, Esq., (of Messrs. Robinson & Co.)
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.

Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.

London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight		2s. 0½d.	per rupee.
3 do.	do.	2s. 1d.	„
2 do.	do.	2s. 0¾d.	„
1 do.	do.	2s. 0½d.	„
Demand.		2s. 0¼d.	„

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ „ 6 „ „
12 „ „ „ 8 „ „

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

Bombay, 12th January 1866.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.

HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London	at 6 months' sight	2s.	1d.	per rupee.
„	4 „	2s.	0¾d.	„
„	3 „	2s.	0½d.	„
„	1 „	2s.	0¼d.	„
„	on Demand	2s.	0¼d.	„
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand		2s.	0d.	„
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent.		1s.	11¼d.	

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ 4 „ „
12 „ „ 6 „ „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ percent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

T. G. YOUNG, Manager.

Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).

Capital Two Millions Sterling in 2,00,000, shares of Ten Pounds each.

Head Office 24, Old Jewry, London.
Branches at Bombay, Alexandria and Marseilles.

Board of Directors.

George Henry Brown, Esq., Director Universal Life Assurance Company.
John Brown, Esq., Culvers, Hadham, Herts.
William W. Cargill, Esq., Connaught Place West, Hyde Park.
Eugene Collins, Esq., Kensington Park Gardens.
James H. Crawford, Esq., Chantree House, Berks.
James R. Cumming, Esq (Messrs. Cumming & Co.), Leadenhall Street.
Warine B. M. Lysley, Esq., Director of Bombay Gas Company.
William J. Maxwell, Esq., Director National Provincial Bank of England.
Sir Thomas G. A. Parkyns, Bart., Lloyds.
Sir Edwin Pearson, F.R.S., Wimbledon.
Robert A. Routh, Esq., Chairman of the English and Australian Copper Company.
Adam Schoales, Esq., Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park.
William Tabor, Esq., Director Imperial Bank, Brentwood, Essex.
W. H. Thornthwaite, Esq., Director Protector Assurance Company.
Charles Tyler, Esq., Holloway.

Local Committee.
Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer, Esq.

Bankers.
London.—The Union Bank of London.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the current rate of Exchange, and is prepared to negociate Bills payable in Great Britain. The Bank also discounts Local Bills, &c. and grants Looans on Government and other approved Securities.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 2 per cent per annum will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding 300, but not exceeding 50,000 Rupees unless by special agreement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The following rates of Interest will be allowed:—
Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent per annum.
„ 6 „ „ „ 5 „ „
„ 12 „ „ „ 6 „ „

If the Deposit be taken in the Bank's Draft on England, the notice of withdrawal will be dispensed with.

Notice of changes in the rate of Interest will be given by advertisement only.

COMMISSION.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge for constituents. Commission will be charged as follows:—

On purchase or sale of Securities ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to the rules of business, &c., may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours.......10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 16th November 1865. P. H. HOWLETT, Manager.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,
With power to increase.

OFFICES No. 10—RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12	months' notice	of withdrawal	7	per cent.	per annum.	
Do.	6	do.	do.	5½	do.	do.
Do.	3	do.	do.	4	do.	do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours .... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

બોમબે ટરેડીંગ એંડ બેકીંગ આસોશીએશન,
લીમીટેડ.

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.

Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each with power to increase to Rs. 50,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIKE, Esq.
BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.

Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

Accountant.
Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.

Deputy Accountant.
Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.

EXCHANGE.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts, payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

ADVANCES.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—
Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 4 do. 4 do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do.

All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

Bombay, 4th February 1865.

THE BHATTIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

ધી ભાટીઆ ફીનાનશીઆલ આશોશીએશન
(લીમીટેડ.)

Capital: Rs. 80,000,000 Lacs, in 20,000 Shares, of Rs 400 each (WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Board of Directors.
Mooljee Meghjee, Esq.—*Chairman.*
Shamjee Jadowjee, Esq.
Kessowjee Waghjee, Esq.
Corejee Ludha, Esq.
Jaitha Vuria, Esq.
Doongersey Gopejee, Esq.
Bankers.—Royal Bank of India.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Kelly, Hore, and Manisty.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum allowed on Daily Balances of Rupees 200 to 50,000.

Interest is not allowed on Balances of more than Rupees 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Association will receive money on Deposit as follows:—
On Fixed Deposits for 1 month certain ? per cent per annum.
„ „ 3 months „ 6 „ „
„ „ 6 „ „ 7 „ „
until further notice.

Money may be deposited with the Association for longer periods on terms to be agreed upon.

ADVANCES.

The Association makes advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by Instalments upon good Securities.

Every information will be given on application either personally or by letter (in English or vernacular language) to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
EDULJEE NOUSHERWANJEE, Manager.

31, Medow Street, Bombay, 5th February 1865.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનસુલા લંડન અર્ડ ચાઇના
બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)

धि इंडीयेन पेनिनसुला लंडन चंड
चायना बांक (लीमातेड.)

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
Capital—Fully Paid up.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee.)
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.

London Bankers.—The Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at current rates: The following are the rates of the day:—

6 months' sight	... 1s. 11¾d.
5 „	... 1s. 11¾d.
4 „	... 1s. 11½d.
3 „	... 1s. 11½d.
2 „	... 1s. 11½d.
1 „	... 1s. 11¼d.
Demand	... 1s. 11d.

Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on Calcutta and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank are in course of being established.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

2 months certain	... 4 per cent.
3 „	... 5 „
16 „	... 6 „
„	... 8 „

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices Elphinstone Circle.

Hours of business—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.

Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th April 1865.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATON (LIMITED).

Capital Rs.100,00,000 (Rupees One Crore) in 25,000 Shares of Rs. 400 each.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Board of Directors.
Sucaramjee Luxamonjee, Esq., Chairman.
Aga Ali Akbar bin Haji Mahomed Tuckey Cazrani, Esq.
Bhugwantrao Ramchandrajee, Esq.
Shri Bhugwandass Soonderjee Veerjee, Esq.
Bankers.—The Agra and Masterman's Bank, Ltd.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.

Deposits.

Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Current Deposits of not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

Interest at the following rates is allowed on fixed deposits for the present:—

For 3	months	5	per cent.
„ 6	„	6	„ „
„ 9	„	7	„ „
„ 12	„	8	„ „

And for longer periods according to special agreement.

LOANS.

The Association will advance Loans on Land, Bank Stock and other approved Securities at current rates of interest.

EXCHANGE.

The Association will discount approved Bills and Hoondies, and will grant Drafts and Hoondies on Porebunder, Verarul, Mangrole and Rajkote.

COMMISSION.

The Association will take charge of Government and other Paper, Bank and Land Shares, &c., &c, for safe custody, and receive the interest and other monies accruing thereon free of charge. A commission of ¼ per cent., however, will be charged on withdrawal of any paper from the custody of the Association.

A *Credit Industrial* Department will be opened shortly.

Further particulars may be learnt by applying personally or by letter (in English or any of the vernaculars) to the undersigned.

By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary,

Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th April 1865.

GRAND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED)

Subscribed Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000 in 20,000 shares of Rs 500 each.
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Board of Directors.
T. C. Hayllar, Esq., *Chairman.*
Dossabhoy Hormusjee Patel, Esq.
Callianjee Sewjee, Esq.
Pragjee Damodhur, Esq.
Purbhoodass Pranjeewundass, Esq.
Manager.—Pestonjee Dadabhoy Wadia, Esq.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.
Bankers.—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

The Association will make advances repayable with interest at fixed terms, or by instalments upon the security.

1st. Of landed Estate, first class House Property, and real Property of all descriptions and tenures.

2nd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Company, &c.

3rd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c. imposed under sufficient legal authority.

The Association effects the sale and purchase of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Bank and other First Class Paper discounted. Deposits received for fixed periods.

Present Rates:

For 3	months	5	per cent.	per annum.
„ 6	„	6	„	„
„ 9	„	7	„	„
„ 12	„	8	„	„

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

All communications to be addressed to the Manager either personally or by letter (in English or any of the Vernacular languages.)

By order,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Manager.

Bombay, 21st January 1865.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION at the Room of RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent No. 1, Tamarind Lane, opposite Jaffer Suliimon's, Fort.

JUST LANDED.

A very handsome and fashionable perfectly new four-seated Miniature Brougham, with circular sliding plate glasses, and the outside removeable venetians in front, and double venetians to side door and back, lamps, pole and shafts, by Silk and Sons.

A very handsome and neat new Park Phaeton, with lamps, pole and shafts, by E. Kesterton.

Two elegant Mail Phaetons, with lamps, pole and shafts, by Henderson and Co., Glasgow.

One handsome Cab Buggy, on C Spring, by Silk & Sons.

Two self-driving Cab-bodied Park Phaetons, with and without driving seat in front, by Startin.

One handsome Mail Phaeton, by Marks.

One strong and new open door Shigram, by Thorns.

One handsome Buggy on C Spring, by Henderson & Co., Glasgow.

And other Carriages.

ALSO JUST LANDED.

A few sets of best silver-mounted single and double Harness, to be seen at the Rooms of
RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY.

22nd January, 1866.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

Just landed ex *William Ritson.*

A very handsome and neat English-built Mail Phaeton with lamps and shaft, by W. F. Thorn.

Just landed ex *Bayard.*

Two new English-built neat and light small Miniature Broughams, with circular glasses in front, spare circular sliding venetians to support circular glasses surrounding venetians and open back, spair circular and lamps, glasses with lamps, poles, and shaft, by C. Windover Huntingdon.

A very neat and light English-built new Mail Phaeton with lamps, pole, and shaft, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.

Just Landed ex *Royal Alice.*

A very handsome full size Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses in Front with lamps and pole, by Ablewhite, London.

A very small Landow Sociable, with lamps, pole and shaft, by Jones Pattent, Southampton, purposely built to order, suitable for one or pair of Horses.

A new English-built open door Shigram with lamps and shaft, by Thorn.

Just Landed.

A very neat and light fashionable handsome Cab, painted dark green, lining similar to paint, with lamps, by Hall and Sons, Long Acre.

The above Cab, purposely built to order for a Gentleman, but owing to his departure to up country, it of no use to him at present.

A first-rate English-built Malvern Dog-cart, painted dark green, Patent leather flas-board, and wing to side aprons, plated rod, and lamps by Newton, Long Acre, London.

Just landed ex *Oriflamme.*

A new fashionable George the Fourth headed Park Phaeton, made of the best workmanship and of latest improvement, with a movable driving coachbox and hind seat, with Enamel Apron and Patent Leathered dash; to it is attached a packet or bag for cards and small parcels and a small Rumble Seat, with lamps; a neat commodious and a best carriage guaranteed and is worth an inspection. Built by E. Davis. Long Acre, London.

Just landed ex *Oberon.*

Four very handsome new Malvern Dog Carts, with leather flash boards, aprons, patent leather wings to sides, trimmed shaft with patent leather, plated rod to sight and flash board, lining with cloth, and lamps, by W. C. Williams, and McNaught and Smith.

Three very light four-wheeled Dog Carts, with moveable Umbrella, by E. Davis of London, and Thomson.

Just landed ex *British Nation.*

Three handsome and light Cab Buggies with and without C. spring, with lamps, by Silk and Son, Laing Melvin, Builder to the Queen, and J. Henderson, Glasgow.

A roomy and light English-built new Brougham, with lamps, pole and shaft, by E. Davis, Long Acre.

(*The Property of an Officer*).

A very light and nearly new English-built Cab Buggy with a set of plated mounted Harness, by McNaught and Smith.

ALSO,

The Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new and light four-seated small open Carriage, with glass shutters, lamps and shaft, by Thorn.

A first-rate second-hand English-built high-wheeled Malvern Dog-cart, with Moveable Umbrella and Lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A very small second hand Miniature Brougham with Circular Glasses in Front, with lamps, pole, and shaft.

ALSO,

Few very best Hogg skin Hunting Saddles and Bridles, by E. Davis, few silver mounted, very handsome Ladies's and Gentlemen's Riding Whips.

Few assorted Gold and Silver Mounted Buggy, Dog-Cart and Carriage Whips.

Just landed ex *Royal Alice.*

A few sets of very best and highly furnished fresh leather and double Stiges Buggy Harness, warmled plated on white Metals.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned.

A new and light Palanquin Shigram. Price Rs. 600.

ALSO JUST UNPACKED.

A fresh batch of plated mounted Buggy and Dog Cart Harness, same with double buckles and plated Hemes, some of them plain and neat.

A few sets of very best and highly furnished Carriage Harness with plated on white metals, some of them plain neat with round Rein made by Thorn and Holmes, Derby.

A few pairs of Steel Pole Chains, Leather Pole pieces, Leather Socket for Whip, large and small size Carriage Rugs, &c., &c.

Few Boxes Carriage Candles to be sold, retail.

ALSO,

Several other Carriages &c., &c.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent.

Bombay, 26th January 1866.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "NORTHAM."

Observations on the Practice and the Forms of District, Regimental, and Detachment Courts Martial. Also remarks on the Composition and Practice of Courts of Enquiry, &c. &c. By Lieut.-General SIR GEORGE D'AGUILAR, K.C.B., formerly D. A. General in Ireland. Revised by John Endie, Esq., A. G. Dept. Dublin 1865. ☞ This Edition comprehends the various alterations that have taken place in the Mutiny Act and Articles of War since the publication of the last edition in 1864 ... ... Rs.	5 4
By the Loch and Riverside, 39 sketches...	15 12
Follies of the Year. By John Leech. A series of Coloured etchings from Punch's Pocket Books, 1844-64 with some notes by Shirley Brooks	15 12
Eastward, by Norman McLeod, D. D. With 70 Illustrations from Photographs engraved by Joseph Swain	10 8
Passages from Modern English Poets. Illustrated by the Junior Etching Club. 47 etchings...	8 0
The History of the British Empire in India, from the appointment of Lord Hardinge to the Political extinction of the East India Company, 1844 to 1862, forming a Sequel to Thornton's History of India. By L. J. Trotter, late of the 2nd Bengal Fusiliers. Vol. I. (To be completed in 2 vols.)	12 0
A Trip to Barbary by a roundabout route. By G. A. Sala	11 4
The Humbugs of the World. By P. T. Barnum	3 8
Zoe's "Brand." By author of "Recommended to Mercy"	3 12
Harem Life in Egypt and Constantinople. 2 Vols. by Emmeline Scott, formerly Governess to H. H. the Grand Pacha, &c.	15 12
The Gentle Life. Essays in aid of the formation of character. 2nd Series	4 8
The Ethics of the Dust. By John Ruskin..	3 12
The Parables of Our Lord. By Dr. Guthrie	5 12
Club Life in London; with anecdotes of the clubs, coffee-houses, and taverns of the Metropolis during the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries. 2 vols. By John Timbs	15 12
A Dictionary of the Noted Names of Fiction, &c. By W. A. Wheeler, M. A.	3 12
The Family Friend, Vol. July to Dec. 1865	2 12
The Gayworthys. By author of Faith Gartney's Girlhood	2 12
Handybook Law of Bills, Cheques, Notes, & IOU'S...	0 12
——— Banking and Bankruptcy, each...	0 12
Miles's Remarks on Horses' Teeth, addressed to purchasers	1 4
Faith Gartney's Girlhood	1 2
Hide and Seek. By Wilkie Collins	2 0
La Beata: a Tuscan Romeo and Juliet. By T. A. Trollope	1 8
Christmas Books. By C. Dickens...	1 8
The Great Gun: an eccentric biography. By B. Butt	0 12
Lillywhite's Cricketter's Guide for 1865...	0 12
The New Military and Naval Song Books, each	0 12
Enoch Arden. By Alfred Tennyson. Beautifully illustrated by Hughes...	15 12
Smith's Old Testament History for Students. From the Creation to the Return of the Jews from Captivity	5 12
Kerr's Student's Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England	5 12
Adcock's Engineers' Pocket Book for 1866...	4 8
Christ the Light of the World. By Dr. Vaughan.	3 8
The Word. Walks from Eden...	2 12
Lord Macaulay's Speeches. Corrected by himself...	2 12
Cranford. By Mrs. Gaskell	1 8
Song—Oh, fairest Italy. Words by Mrs. J. Boucher.	1 0
Valse—Beloved Star. By H. Laurent...	2 0
Braithwaites' Retrospect of Medicine, Vol 52. July—December.	4 8

31st January, 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

SOUNDY AND Co.,

7, RAMPART ROW.

HARMONIPHONE MUSICAL BOXES, the Harmoniphone accompaniment to these boxes has a beautiful flute like effect. Ormolu mountings and feet, playing eight tunes, from Rs. 300. SOUNDY & Co.

CRUET STANDS.—Argentine Silver, with 6 or 7 Cut Glass Bottles, from Rs. 35 to 50.

HARMONIUMS.—An extensive assortment always kept in stock, small size in solid Oak cases, Five octaves of keys, expression stop. Rs. 150.

Larger instruments, varying in size and number of stops, from Rs. 350 to Rs. 850 each.

SOUNDY & Co.

TABLE GLASSWARE.—A large stock of handsomely Cut Glassware of the newest design and best Crystal Glass, in sets for one dozen persons, either with or without Dessert services, at prices varying, according to patterns, from Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 the set.

An illustrated sheet of the various patterns sent free by post on application. SOUNDY & Co.

THE DRAWING-ROOM ORCHESTRINA.—This charming instrument can be played upon by hand in the usual way, and by a mechanical appliance any Music can be performed with beautiful effect. The instrument complete, fitted in a strong box for travelling, from Rs. 250. SOUNDY & Co.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES of the best manufacture, very superior finish, and specially made for India, in black leather sling cases, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 60. SOUNDY & Co.

THE NEW INDIAN AND OVERLAND POSTAGE WEIGHER—FOR INDIAN AND ENGLISH POSTAGE. *Weighing up to 4 tolas Indian, and up to 2 ounces English.* This useful article is made of the best white German Silver. By an ingenious contrivance it is equally suitable for determining weights, both *Indian and English.* It is contained in a small case, which can be carried in a waistcoat pocket, and is warranted to be correct. Price Rs. 4.

SOUNDY & Co.

TRACING VELLUM CLOTH, in rolls of 24 yards, 36 inches wide. Rs. 24.

7, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

DESSERT FRUIT KNIVES AND FORKS—Just received an elegant assortment of these articles in sets of 12 Knives and 12 Forks in a set. Each set is enclosed in a handsome Mahogany case. From Rs. 50 to Rs. 70 the set.

7 and 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

LUND'S PATENT LEVER AND SCREW FOR DRAWING CORKS.—An invention which combines simplicity of action with ease and security in drawing Corks. It consists of a pair of double levers and a Corkscrew adapted for the same. Price of a Lever and Corkscrew Rs. 3.

7 and 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH, FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Church Gate Street.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay, Church Gate Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE undersigned is prepared to grant Policies on behalf of this Office to the extent of Rs 1,5000,000 on all first class steamers at current rates of premium.

Claims are payable at the option of the assured either in India, China, or London according to the established usage of Lloyds.

G. F. HENRY, Acting Agent.

P. & O. S. N. Co's Office,
Bombay, 29th July 1864.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed 2,000,000

			£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums	for year	1860	262,977	19	11
Do.	do.	1861	292,402	19	11
Do.	do.	1862	300,690	15	11
Do.	do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Showing an increase over 1862 of			40,977	7	3

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 16th September 1864.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.

Trustees.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.	Liverpool.
Christopher Burhell, Esq.	Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq.	Liverpool.

DIRECTORS.
Chairman.

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Chairman of London Board.	
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The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other fire class offices.

For further information and particulars apply to
LAWRENCE, & Co., Agents in Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected in March. Orders registered by
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Rampart Row, 17th January 1866.

FOR SALE, Page and Lofts' PORT WINE, very fine quality, Rs. 23 per dozen quarts, at J. A. BROWN & Co.'s 13, Medow Street.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows:—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases. Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases. Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

LEGGATT & Co. have just landed the following WINES:—

CHAMPAGNE,	extra quality	...	per dozen qts.	Rs.	40
Do.	dry	...	„ „	„	35
Do.	good	...	„ „	„	30
SHERRY,	dry	...	„ „	„	25
Do.	pale	...	„ „	„	25
Do.	do.	...	„ „	„	18
CLARET, Breakfast		...	„ „	„	12
BRANDY,	...	...	„ „	„	24
Do.	...	...	„ „	„	36
Port Wine, some years in Bottle		...	„ „	„	26
Tent Wine		...	„ „	„	29
PORT WINE—a fine old Wine		...	„ „	„	22
A good Wine		...	„ „	„	18
do.		...	„ pts.	„	11
SPIRITS—Hollands		...	„ „	„	15
LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy		...	„ qts.	„	36
do.		...	„ pts.	„	16
Noyeau		...	„ qts.	„	34
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret		...	„ „	„	21
„ „ „ Ditto		...	„ pts.	„	12
No. 3, a full flavoured Do.		...	„ „	„	8

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

Established in Bombay in 1842.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in Western India, may be sent

In BOMBAY	to Messrs.	Rogers & Co., and to Eduljee Pallonjee (for Native Traders).
„ POONA .... „	„	Rogers & Co.
„ Secunderabad......... „	„	Hajee Curreem & Co.
„ Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c.......... „	„	Cursetjee & Co.
„ Kurrachee .... „	„	Budgett and Hughes.
„ Calicut .... „	„	Hirjee & Co. (1)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES in quarts and pints:—In three qualities. (2)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate. (3)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Growths. (4)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines. (5)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. (6)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, so well known and appreciated as to have created fraudulent imitations by unscrupulous Traders, thereby compelling the adoption of a Trade Mark, on Bett's Patent Capsule over the Cork. Our original Heart-shaped Label has also a Trade Mark, the copying either of which is Felony. (7)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM and **OLD JAMAICA RUM,** need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them. (8)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries. (9)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. (10)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PRICE LISTS and TERMS will be forwarded on application to any of our Agents as above named; and enquiries will be cheerfully answered if addressed to their Export House in LONDON, 44, Mark Lane, E. C., or by their BORDEAUX HOUSE, Place du Champ de Mars. (11)

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.		Per doz.	Rs. 9)
Do.	„	Do.	3)
Do.	„	a Crown	3)
Do.		Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	2(
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality			4)
Do.	do.	Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co			36
Do.	Fine „	Brand a Crown	30
Do.	Fine „	Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co			36
Do.	Fine Still Red Seal		18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal			28
Do.	Do. Yellow Seal		29
Do.	Golden, Do.		29
Do.	Green Seal		33
Do.	Vino Fino		29
Do.	Red Seal		37
Do.	Amontillado, Black Seal		38
Claret	Light Capsule		15
Do.	Yellow Seal		23
Do.	Red Do.	Pints	17
Do.	Do. Do.	Quarts	32
Port, Black Seal			26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac			34
Do.	Brand a Crown		24
Old Tom, Red Seal			18
Dry Gin, Black Seal			18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts			36
Do.	Do.	Pints	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1865.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Canvas, Rope, Cordage, Twine, and other Stores. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

FOR SALE, a first class double barrel GUN, by ALFRED CLAYTON (late Barnett), of Southampton; belonging to a Gentleman leaving Bombay. Price Rs. 250 (in case with every requisite). Apply to
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Fort.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, the MATERIALS of a stone built BUNGALOW and COOKHOUSE at Khandalla—belonging to the G. I. P. Railway Company. Offers to purchase the same can be made to the Storekeeper, G. I. P. Railway Office, Byculla.

The Station Master at Khandalla will show the Bungalow on application.

FOR SALE, two PRINTING MACHINES—one Double Crown Size, the other smaller and suitable for Jobbing. Fitted with gear to work either by steam or hand. Will be sold a bargain, and can be seen in work daily at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, five BARGES, built at the Rutnagherry School of Industry last March and believed to be sound. They measure each 53½ Tons Government measurement, teak skin of 2 inch seasoned Calicut teak; Frame of Eyne, Jambool and Benteak; Ceiling of 2 inch Benteak. Rigged complete fore and aft. The Barges may be inspected off the Powder Works Bunder at Mazagon, and all particulars had at the Traffic Office of the Bunder.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following GUNS, of Messrs. Westley Richards & Co.'s manufacture:—

Breech-loading Carbines, with Moulds, and all complete. Rs. 150.

Double-barrel Guns, 12 Gauge. Rs. 300 and Rs. 250

A Double-barrel Rifle, 16 Gauge. Rs. 750.

Cartridges, Rs. 55 per 1,000.

Caps, Rs. 6 per 1,000.

1st May 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—"VERY WILD SPORTS IN THE EAST" by JINGO! With illustrations by JOVE!! Reduced price One Rupee. By post to outstations Rs. 1-2.

Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents in Western India for

PATECK
BENOIT } Celebrated Gold and Silver Watches.
COURVOISIER BROTHERS

and some eminent London and Paris Watch manufacturers. Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss head firm, for highly finished Watches, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865, for the best made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade-marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the genuine marks on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

A large (the largest stock in Bombay) and new assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, of all descriptions, sizes and prices, manufactured expressly for hot climates and warranted to keep correct time.

A beautiful selection of London made Jewelry, warranted fine gold and to be of superior workmanship, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Mechanical Instruments, &c. &c., carefully repaired.

Orders from Outstations punctually attended to.

FOR SALE.

Fresh batch of best Assam TEA.

Fresh batch of Gillon's Stores, JAM, JELLY, FISH, SOUP, OATMEAL, BARLEY, SAUSAGES, GINGER CORDIAL, Ex *Naval Brigade.*

JUST TO HAND,

A batch of Oolong, Souchong and Flowery Pekoe TEA from China.

Fresh batch of Trichinopoly CHEROOTS.

M. E. MEHRJEE & Co.,
late DWYER & Co.

2, Forbes Street, 24th January 1866.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMPS, SPASM, FEVER, AGUE, &c.—CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE.—VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. P. WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the statements of the Defendant Freeman were deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say they had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely; and mean no other than Dr. BROWNE'S.—See *Times,* July 13, 1864. Subsequently confirmed by the trade at large. See the *Lancet,* April 8, 1865. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times, when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively.

EARL RUSSELL has graciously favoured J. T. DAVENPORT with the following:—Extract from a despatch from Mr. WEBB, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manilla, dated September 17, 1864—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke I have saved several lives."

Affidavits from medical men from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera, stated that—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

From A. MONTGOMERY, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other medicines had failed."

Important Testimonials from numerous Medical Men accompany each Bottle.

SERIOUS RESULTS HAVE ARISEN FROM THE USE OF SPURIOUS CHLORODYNE.

CAUTION.—Always ask for "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE," and see that his name is on the Government Stamp.

Sold only in bottles at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. by all Chemists.

SOLE MANUFACTURER—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London.

Agents for Bombay—TREACHER and Co.
Agents for Calcutta—SCOTT, THOMSON, and Co.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, WHICH ARE DAILY RECOMMENDED BY THE FACULTY—Testimonials from the most eminent of whom may be inspected—as the most effectual, safe, speedy, and convenient remedy for Cough and all Disorders of the Lungs, Chest and Throat. Sold in Bottles of various sizes by T. KEATING, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold in Bombay by TREACHER & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF SHARES.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction in Share Bazar, by order of Mr. Pallunjee Hormusjee Sons & Co:—

4 Shares of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company. Rs. 2,000 are paid up on each share.

TEAK LOGS, PLANKS AND SLEEPERS, CEDAR BOARDS AND BATTENS, OAKSTANDS, &c., &c.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd February, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Tank Bunder, a quantity of Timber landed ex-*Reaper* and *Bethsham,* consisting of *Teak Logs square,* ranging from 10 to 48 feet in length and 10 to 24 inches square. *Planks* of various sizes, *Scantling* of lengths from 3 to 22 feet, Sleepers, *Yellow Pine Deal,* &c. &c.

N. B.—Catalogues with full specification of each lot are being printed, and will shortly be circulated.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

WESTON'S PATENT PULLEY BLOCKS.—A few sets of 1, 2, 3 and 4 ton power, with 36 feet chain.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—A few casks at a low price to close account.

TENTS.—A Subaltern's nearly new and a second hand Bichoba.

CARRIAGE.—A light self-driving Park Phaeton.

RACING WHERRY.—Singapore-built, fitted for two pairs sculls.

PIANO-FORTE.—An excellant Mahogany Square, by Broadwood and Sons, imported only last year.

HARMONIUM.—Rosewood with ten stops, fine tone.

Bombay, 6th February 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRSTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, &c., &c.

300	Pieces	T. Cloths.
700	„	Grey Shirtings.
300	„	Chaderpots.
700	„	Madapollams.
300	„	Jacconets.
7	Cases	T. R. Sarries.
7	„	Grey Moogtas.
5	„	Do. 40 inches.
10	„	Do. 45 „
5	„	Do. Moogasady.
4	„	Grey Dhotties.
1	Case	Dolls.

An Invoice of Sundry Hardware.

By order of Messrs. A. H. Huschke & Co., and on account and risk of the Indentor, Bhawanjee Vulibhoy:—

W & B / O B / 11—1 Case Ivory Cylinder Rings.
/ 3—1 „ Do.
W & B / B V / 16—1 „ Do.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co

Forbes Street, 6th February 1866.

BENNETT & Co.

SALE OF PATNA GRAM.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

R & G / G about 600 Bags of Patna Gram.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Share Bazar, on account of the concerned:—

6 Shares of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company upon which Rs. 2,100 per Share has been paid up.

On MONDAY next, the 12th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Boree Bunder terminus:—

About 1000 Bags of Grain.
„ 200 Bales of Cotton.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, NASH'S NEW SPLENDID ARGAND CHANDELIERS AND LAMPS, PIER GLASSES, &c., AT FALKLAND ROAD, OPPOSITE TO LYEWALLA'S COTTAGES.

On WEDNESDAY the 14th, and THURSDAY the 15th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction at a Bungalow at Falkland Road, opposite to Lyewalla's Cottages, valuable and elegant Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, &c.; the same comprises rich cut Glassware, Decanters, Jugs, &c., a handsome Dinner Service, Dessert, Breakfast, Tea and Coffee Sets, handsome Plated Dish Covers, Curry Dishes, Candlesticks, Cruet and Egg Stands, Boxes of Spoons and Forks, and Dessert Knives and Forks, Cutlery, &c, elegantly carved Blackwood Open Worked Furniture, and a few articles of English ditto, comprising Circular, Pier, Sofa, Card, Dining and other Tables, Conversation half-backed and Sofa Couches, Drawingroom, Easy, Priedieu, and other Chairs, Teapoys, Whatnots, Chiffoniers, Presses, Camp Cots, Flower and Hat Stands, rich Velvet Pile and Brussels Carpets, very handsome 1 to 12 light rich Crystal Cut new Hanging Argand Chandeliers and Lamps by "Nash," handsome Pier Glasses in rich gilt frames, elegant Mechanical Singing and Moving Birds, with Clocks and Glass Domes, rich Table Ornaments and Vases, handsome Parian and Bronze Figures with Domes and Stands, rich Table Covers, handsome Cut Glass Pedestal Lamps with Drops, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, Almira, Gilt Pier Tables with Marbles, handsome English and French Clocks, a number of Hanging Argand and Globe Lamps and Chandeliers, a variety of Wallshades and Brackets, Bedroom and Dressingroom Furniture, &c.

Catalogues will be printed, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SHIGRAM AND HORSE, &c., AT POONA.
(BUND ROAD, CIVIL LINES.)

On TUESDAY, the 6th March next, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, No. 2, Hon'ble Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee's Bungalows, Bund Road, Civil Lines, Poona, the handsome household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain, Ware, &c., of GEORGE CRAIG, Esquire, the same comprises rich Cut Glassware, handsome Dessert and Dinner Services, Best Plated Dish-covers, Soup-Tureen, Hot water Curry Dishes, Liquor, Cruet, Egg, and Pickle Stands, Salvers, Tea-Kettle, Tea and Coffee Pots, Cutlery, handsomely Carved Open-worked Blackwood furniture, such as Conversation-Couches, Circular, Dining, Sofa, Writing, Dressing and Washing Tables, Presses, Side-Board, Chiffoniers, Chairs, Covered with Damask, Screens, Teapoys, Tea-Caddy, Book-case, Chests of Drawers, Wardrobes, Cheval Glass, Rocking Horse, a square Piano by Broadwood and Music Chair, a repeating Palanqueen, Clock, Pictures, Velvet Pile Carpets, Table Ornaments, Vases, a double light hanging Argand Lamp, with Drops, single hanging and Table Ditto, two large Bedsteads, Camp Cots, a large Blackwood Screen in 12 pieces, Books, Coir, Matting, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Despense articles, &c., &c.

At 1 P. M., (if not previously sold) a Shigram with Chesnut Horse and Harness complete.

No catalogue, and the property will be on view three days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A fine Chamber Revolving Rifle in good condition, by "Deane Adams and Deane," sighted for 300 yards, with strong Oak Case. Price Rs. 120.

One remarkably light English-built Phaeton (nearly new), with a fast going Grey Arab Horse and Harness complete. Price Rs. 2,000. ALSO

One serviceable Buggy with a fast going Bay Arab Horse and Harness complete—open to an offer. Rs. 1,200.

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